

# THE GRAPHIC

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## SIXTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER - - EDITOR

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### LOGIC OF POLAR CONTROVERSY

WITH both of the north pole travelers on the ocean, en route to New York, there is a temporary cessation of verbal pyrotechnics, in which delivery Commander Peary thus far has been the chief propagandist. Right or wrong, his attitude is not a gracious one. He cannot know beyond peradventure all the facts concerning Dr. Cook's journey, hence his harsh and most uncharitable language is properly resented by every American having the spirit of fair play in his breast. Dr. Cook may be a humbug, but, at least, he plays the game like a gentleman and not like a scolding fishwife. Until he is pronounced a fraud by a committee of scientists the American public will accept his statements as bonafide in the same way it does Peary's claim.

Why not? Peary, according to his own story, sent back every white man in his party as the goal was approached until he had with him only one Eskimo when the ninetieth parallel was reached. Dr. Cook retained two natives, so that by a preponderance of evidence, as so many legal cases are decided, the weight of testimony is with him. But neither the affidavits of two Eskimos, plus the white explorer, nor yet the asseverations of Peary and his lone companion will settle the dispute. Sole reliance must be placed on the observations and photographs of the principals; by the revelations of these mute testimonials the claims of the rival pole hunters will be accepted or rejected.

If Peary invaded the Cook cache, as charged, and rifled the stores, it was a breach of arctic etiquette not to be condoned, save for the one prime excuse, to maintain life. It does not appear that Peary was in distress, hence the appropriation of Dr. Cook's reserve supplies was a sorry piece of business, for which the naval officer must be held to account. Apparently, it was a wanton act, but we must refrain from criticism until Peary's explanations are forthcoming. To condemn him unheard were to take a leaf out of his own logbook. It must have been a bitter disappointment to Cook, retracing his steps from his miserable winter quarters in Ellesmere Land, after covering three hundred miles without dogs and with insufficient food, to find his cherished base demolished and the supplies missing.

All the data thus far furnished by Peary serve to corroborate Cook's contentions. If the one could accomplish the journey in a given time,

surely the other, equally well equipped, fully as determined, could do as well. It is now evident that the Bradley expedition was no mere hunting and fishing trip, but a voyage for a definite purpose, and with a given object. With three years' provisions, ample funds, splendid dogs, picked natives and a white man burning with zeal and profiting by the united experience of pioneer explorers, there is nothing improbable in Dr. Cook's statement, and we shall refuse to discredit his assertions until their falsity is established beyond a doubt.

### SCHOOL SITUATION AND ITS CREATOR

IT IS AMAZING, just as Superintendent E. C. Moore states, how apathetic the people are in regard to the vital school question when they are so alert on all other civic propositions affecting the welfare of the community. If there is a subject of greater import than the maintenance of the public schools at the highest possible standards, with the freest access to all children demanding an education, we fail to grasp it. Why the public schools of Los Angeles are not able to meet the insistent demands at this time, due to the vast increase in attendance, which is constantly growing, is well known to all.

In case, however, there are those whose memories need refreshing, let us briefly review the astounding circumstances that resulted in the deplorable situation we now confront. The chief editor and publisher of a great daily paper in this city, having a personal grievance against Superintendent Moore, for excluding an unfit article that he had contributed to an official school publication, declared vengeance on the able educationalist, and in his desire to compel him to resign, opposed the issuance of the school bonds, funds from the sale of which were so badly needed to erect additional school buildings. Defeated at the polls—the bonds being approved by a four to one vote—a stool pigeon was then employed to contest the legality of the election, and this action had the effect of delaying the sale, thus halting all building plans.

When the trial judge handed down a decision denying the complainant's petition, it was supposed the limit of contemptible chicanery had been reached, but the pigeon, Spencer, has since filed a motion for a rehearing of the case, or rather his name is used in the proceedings. It is strongly hinted that this is a bluff to get the school board to assume the legal expenses of the "Spencer" suit, but we mistake the caliber of that body, utterly, if it recedes in the slightest manner from the well-entrenched and dignified position it has assumed from the outset.

Thus far, the various civic organizations, which usually lead in all matters pertaining to public interest, have taken no official cognizance of this affront to an entire city, this great wrong wrought to several thousand children, in the attempt to wreak petty personal vengeance. Their silence is perhaps what Dr. Moore has in mind by alluding to the "apathy" of the people. He is assured that a strong undercurrent of disapprobation is manifest, everywhere, and it only awaits the official action of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Municipal League and City Club to become a torrent of outspoken denunciation. When this flood breaks loose, let the newspaper found prostituting its columns in behalf of a foolish old man, as against the welfare of an entire community, look to its foundations!

Already, a note of protest has been sounded through the public-spirited attitude of Vice-President J. A. Graves of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank and of the Southern Trust Company, who suggests that the bond issue of \$720,000 be taken by citizens. He offers the services of the trust company, without charge, to act for

the subscribers, and although not a resident of Los Angeles (his home is at North Alhambra), he agrees to take a one-thousand-dollar bond himself. This is a practical move that ought to be productive of the best results, and Mr. Graves has placed the people under great obligations by his prompt and praiseworthy action. His example should be followed by an outpouring of funds that in a few weeks, at farthest, should see the entire amount subscribed.

It must be explained that the bonds draw only four per cent. The bond market, a year ago, would have absorbed them readily at that figure, at par, and perhaps better, had not the deplorable interference occurred which prevented their sale. Now, conditions have so changed that the four per cent bond is not nearly so inviting an investment as it was twelve months ago, hence the necessity for private subscriptions. This, also, is chargeable to the same indefensible quarters noted. The only possible way for the man responsible for this shutting out of four thousand pupils, to rehabilitate himself, is to acknowledge his sinning by agreeing to take the entire \$720,000 bond issue, which he is well able to do, and publicly apologize for his misconduct.

### SPIRIT OF SECESSION RIFE

WE MAY not get state division as a result of the arbitrary action of the state board of unequalization in raising the assessed valuation of the southern counties from forty to one hundred per cent, but the dictum has done more to focus public opinion than all the articles written in favor of the movement that have appeared in twenty years. Of course, sentiment still holds back, aghast, and men having interests in the northern half are found urging against political separation, but no doubt exists that at this writing, were a plebiscite to be taken in Southern California it would show an overwhelming majority in favor of division.

At a meeting held Monday afternoon at Symphony Hall, in this city, which many well-known citizens attended, a resolution was adopted urging the advisability of calling a convention of delegates from fourteen southern counties for the purpose of considering a movement for state division. There was only slight opposition to this declaration manifested; it was voiced mainly by a real estate speculator having large investments in a county north of the Tehachapi, and another citizen whose main argument was that no provision was made by the federal or California statutes for the division of a state. However, his ignorance was speedily dissipated by a reading of the section of the federal law bearing upon the subject, and the provision of the state legislature of 1859, still in effect, was cited, after which the sentimentalist subsided. The provisions of the federal constitution quoted are found in section 3 of article IV., and read:

New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new states shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the state concerned, as well as that of the congress.

Although Mr. Shortridge of San Jose and San Francisco has argued elaborately that the section does not mean what it plainly says, his contention is far from convincing. To claim that the two clauses of the section are independent is to render the entire verbiage incoherent. Clearly, new states may be admitted, but only by conforming to a certain specific formula, and with the consent of the legislatures interested and of congress. In our case the division act of 1859 remains in force, since it has never been repealed, and only the consent of congress is necessary to complete the requirements. Of course, it might be found desirable to change the boundaries defined by the statute of 1859, in which event a new



act would have to be passed by the state legislature, before congress could be petitioned. Doubtless, this would be a difficult task, but the meeting of last Monday, inadvertently, perhaps, has suggested a way to bring the northern high-binders to time. It lies in a unanimous refusal of the southern electors to favor the issue of a dollar in bonds for the improvement of San Francisco's harbor or for any other purpose requiring state bond issues intended to assist in northern development. It must be a policy of aggression and obstruction from now on until Southern California's rights are respected, her wishes granted and the arbitrary and unjust impost ameliorated.

Specific instances were given at Monday's meeting of the inflated valuation placed on Los Angeles properties, the comparisons revealing the unwarranted action of the state unequalizers in making the horizontal raise, against which the entire southern tier of counties is protesting. Yet the San Francisco Call, in an editorial last Monday, characteristic of the concrete sentiment of the newspapers of the transbay cities, says we are "in a towering rage about six bits" and that "the Los Angeles pig is not taken to market without plentiful squealing," because, forsooth, "'tis a most obstreperous beast." Six bits! A raise of \$166,000,000 in this county alone, so designated! A total assessed valuation of \$585,000,000 in Los Angeles county, as against \$539,000,000 in the county of San Francisco! Is it any wonder that the spirit of secession is rife, in view of such newspaper insults, added to the financial injustice done us?

#### BALLINGER INDORSED BY TAFT

IT IS entirely consistent with what is known as President Taft's "judicial mind" that he should find Secretary Ballinger has in no respect conducted his office to the detriment of the nation or in opposition to the policy of forest conservation. Mr. Taft is a great stickler for the letter of the law, and Mr. Ballinger having proved to his satisfaction that he has in nowise departed from rule and precedent, says he is not to be criticized. If the secretary of the interior had dictated the signed statement sent out by the President, it could not have been more sweeping in its indorsement of Mr. Ballinger's policy.

Chief Glavis, of the field division of the general land office, is to be summarily dismissed the service by gracious permission of the President, his charges against the secretary having been proved only "spectres of suspicion," merely insinuation and innuendo, with no substantial evidence to sustain his attack. In the case of the Cunningham coal and land claims, Mr. Ballinger is shown to have used only that expedition in pressing the claims to final action that his duty demanded. A backslap is administered former Governor Pardee for asserting that Mr. Ballinger had restored to the public domain, for settlement, certain lands that had been withdrawn by the previous administration for the purpose of conserving water power sites, which had enabled alleged water power trusts to file entries and obtain vested rights in valuable water sites in Montana. This charge is knocked into a cocked hat by the records, which show that not one single filing has been attempted on any of the water power sites since the original order of withdrawal in January, 1909. Governor Pardee's story of 15,000 acres was reduced to 158 acres, of four tracts of forty acres each, to which no water power sites pertain.

As to the charge that Mr. Ballinger had declined to carry out the contracts made by the Reclamation Service with homesteaders and entrymen, the attorney general's opinion upholds the ruling of the secretary that the certificates issued were illegal and are prohibited by the reclamation law. Mr. Ballinger's refusal to carry out a contract made by the forestry bureau on delegated authority is likewise upheld by the President, who, however, agrees that, while it would avoid wasteful duplication in organization to permit the forestry department to conserve forests on Indian reservations and to expend money therefor, congressional sanction must first be obtained for such co-operation. Mr. Ballinger's withdrawal from an unauthorized contract is held to furnish not the slightest basis for attribut-

ing to him unfriendliness to proper forestation. In fact, the President, because of the secretary's punctilious regard for rules of procedure, regards him as a truer friend of the policy of conservation than the one who takes a step that is not within the law and "buttressed by legal authority," which is the nearest he comes to administering a gentle cuff to Mr. Pinchot's methods of procedure, which, by deductive inference, are not supplied with the buttresses so admired by the legal mind of the chief executive. Mr. Ballinger, clearly, enjoys the highest confidence of the President. His chief of forestry, apparently, does not. When asked what he proposed to do about it, Mr. Pinchot is reported to have said, laconically, "I have already written to the President."

#### SUGGESTION TO LOS ANGELES

HERE is a suggestion to the moneyed men of Los Angeles: San Francisco is urgently in need of one hundred thousand dollars to carry on the preparations for the Portola festival, to be given in the northern city next month. The finance committee has been making earnest efforts to raise the funds wherewith to entertain expected visitors, but is still shy the sum indicated, and without it the program must be materially changed and the interest in the fair thereby diminished. Why not send San Francisco the sum required?

That amount is a bagatelle for Los Angeles to raise. If a committee, with a live man like Col. William M. Garland at its head, were to be formed, the money could be collected in two days. One hundred men could easily give a thousand dollars each and never notice it. Let Los Angeles go to the rescue of the northern metropolis by subscribing, en bloc, the shortage. We refrain from saying she would thereby heap coals of fire on her sister city's head, for carrying fire to San Francisco in any form would scarcely be kind, after her experience of 1906. But it would be a sweet revenge for all the gratuitous gibes and jeers flung southward for the object of these slings and arrows to retaliate in the manner outlined.

Why not do it? San Francisco has appealed to the state for aid. Let Los Angeles get busy at once, appoint a committee, raise the funds and send the chairman north with the full amount, with the compliments of the richest county in the state. That is the way to make our northern critic sit up and gasp.

#### WORK OF PLAYGROUND COMMISSION

AS THE TWIG is bent, the tree's inclined" is an aphorism heard before, but trite as it is, it still expresses the whole Froebel system of education, and even harks back to Plato. "The play of children has the mightiest influence on the maintenance or non-maintenance of laws" wrote the Greek philosopher in the days when the world was young, and this sentiment on the fly-leaf of the current report of the playground commission to the city council justifies it at once for all it does.

Need of breathing places and playgrounds has become a recognized want in all cities, but Los Angeles has been so energetic and far-sighted in her plans and accomplishments that the reports of her playground commission have been in requisition from many parts of the United States, from England and the Argentine Republic. The playgrounds are familiar sights to passengers on the electric cars in various parts of the city, but the recreation center, the flowering of the idea, is tucked away out of sight and in a neighborhood little frequented by the citizen at large. The aim of the commission is to provide for more than the amusement of the child, it means also to provide cultivation for mind and body, for people of all ages in its neighborhood, to be, in fact, a municipal social center.

To meet this need a building has been erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars on ground which cost a little less than nine thousand dollars. It contains a gymnasium, running track, bowling alleys, lockers, shower baths, reading room, assembly rooms, a dispensary, in charge of a nurse working for the city under the college settlement, and an apartment for the resident director, Mr. Charles H. Mills. Thus equipped and

in the hands of a devoted band of workers, beginning with Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, the president of the commission, the regeneration this is working in a neighborhood otherwise ethically starved, must be seen to be appreciated. It is hoped there will be other centers, equally ideal, in all parts of the city as the value of the idea is realized. Seven permanent playgrounds, and three vacation grounds are at present in working order with richer plans for the year to come.

#### GRAPHITES

Typically illustrative of the unfairness of San Francisco newspapers in commenting upon Los Angeles in particular, and Southern California in general is a recent editorial in the Call concerning the threat voiced at the statehood division meeting in this city, to vote no more bonds for public improvements in the north until justice is done this section in regard to the tax levy. The Call insists that the southerners are not Californians, that their spirit is narrow and sectional, and adds this deliberate untruth: "Out of paltry jealousy they defeated the vote for an issue of bonds to develop San Francisco harbor, and they are even now boasting of this mean spirited action and threatening to repeat it." The Call knows better. It knows that the Shipowners Association of the Pacific coast, with headquarters in San Francisco, sent out a circular letter, signed in facsimile by its secretary and treasurer, H. L. Stoddard, urging the defeat of the "India basin act" in these words: "San Francisco does not need additional water frontage. What it does need is the improvement of the frontage it now has, which, improved, would accommodate the shipping for the next fifty years." It was because of this and of similar emphatic statements, sent out by the Merchants Association of San Francisco, that the bonds were defeated, the southern counties being flooded with literature of this character. Shame on the Call for its insincerity!

Just as was predicted would be the case, no sooner is the new tariff on lemons in effect than the railroads serve the regulation thirty-day notice of an increase in the freight rate of fifteen cents a hundred or \$1.15, thus putting that citrus product on a parity with oranges in the matter of freight rates. Why not? The fifty cents a hundred raise granted by congress was in the nature of a bonus, and the railroads have shown great repression by deciding to take only thirty per cent of the gift, leaving seventy per cent to the growers. They may ask more later on, when the acreage is increased enough to make it worth while, but this will do for a beginning. In view of the diminished purchasing power of railroad earnings, which Mr. McCain of New York elaborately argues in a pamphlet of recent issue, it is evident that a readjustment of rates all along the line is necessary to meet the new industrial conditions. Of course, the consumer will foot the bill in the end. He always does. He always will, until the high tariffs are abolished.

Evidently the tariff beneficiaries are afraid of Iowa and the influence Senator Cummins wields in that powerful agricultural state, which has heretofore blindly endorsed the protection shibboleth. It is rumored that "General" James S. Clarkson—he was once first assistant postmaster general, hence his title—holding the nice fat office of surveyor of customs for New York, contemplates establishing a Republican morning newspaper in Des Moines, where the vigorous tariff revision policy of the State Register, formerly a Clarkson property, is worrying the entrenched interests of the east. It is amusing to read that Mr. Clarkson is expected to supply an "old-fashioned" Republican newspaper which shall stand for the party and its principles without apology. Imagine "Ret" Clarkson, that much-pampered, well-fed standpatter essaying to voice the cause of the people as against the demands of the tariff beneficiaries!

Commander Peary is beginning to see a great light. Late dispatches report the unfair critic of Dr. Cook as saying that a rival expedition "might" have reached the pole without his knowledge. Specifically, he is quoted as saying: "It would be quite possible for Dr. Cook's party, or any expedition, to arrive at the North Pole by any one of a hundred routes and for me to find no trace of it, if our paths lay far apart." Of course, this is exactly what we non-pole chasers at home have contended from the outset, and because of it have denounced Peary for his unprofessional, ungentlemanly language. Dr. Cook may or may not have occupied the ninetieth parallel, but, at least, he is a gentleman.



## BROWSINGS IN AN OLD BOOK SHOP

WRITING to Collier's the other day, a subscriber asked the editor to name the best pun in the English language, to which request was quoted Tom Hood's famous lines, in "Faithless Sally Brown," concerning Young Ben, to wit:

His death which happened in his berth,  
At forty-odd befell:  
They went and told the sexton,  
And the sexton tolled the bell.

This, I grant, is excellent, but to my mind a still finer wit is found in "Faithless Nelly Gray," who also had a lover named Ben. For cleverness, abundance and extravagance these puns of Tom Hood, in the opening stanza, exhibit wit of the first water:

Ben Battle was a soldier bold,  
And used to war's alarms;  
But a cannon-ball took off his legs,  
So he laid down his arms.  
Now, as they bore him off the field,  
Said he, "Let others shoot,  
For here I leave my second leg  
And the Forty-second Foot!"

\* \* \*

This reflection is induced by a find I made this week in the Old Book Shop of a selection of wit and humor from the English poets, edited by Leigh Hunt, and published by Wiley and Putnam in 1846. It is a first American edition (1846) since the preface is dated from Wimbledon (England), September 22, 1846. Leigh Hunt, by the way, is generally regarded as an Englishman, which he was, and yet his mother was of a Philadelphia Quaker family, and his father, Dr. Isaac Hunt, was a West Indian, who received a large part of his education at a college in Philadelphia. Leigh was the youngest child and was born in Middlesex county, October 19, 1784. He died August 28, 1859.

\* \* \*

In an opening illustrative essay on wit and humor, Leigh Hunt tells us that wit is the "clash and reconciliation of incongruities: the meeting of extremes round a corner; the flashing of an artificial light from one object to another, disclosing an unexpected resemblance or connection. . . . Two ideas are as necessary to wit as couples are to marriages; and the union is happy in proportion to the agreeableness of the offspring." Humor, he defines as "a tendency of the mind to run in particular directions of thought or feeling more amusing than accountable; it deals in incongruities of character and circumstance, as wit does in those of arbitrary ideas." Further on in his essay, the editor, whose own claims to wit are not inconsiderable—does not Charles Lamb extol him in this wise:

Wit, poet, prose man, party-man, translator—  
Hunt, thy best title yet is Indicator—

points out that though one is to be found in perfection apart from the other, their richest effect is produced by the combination. "Wit, apart from humor," he declares, "generally speaking, is but an element for professors to sport with. In combination with Humor it runs into the richest utility, and helps to humanize the world."

\* \* \*

In the pages of the collection, through which I have been browsing this week, the two streams are admirably brought to a united fullness, as shown in the melting together of the propensities to love and war in the person of exquisite Uncle Toby; of the glib and manly in Parson Adams; of the professional and individual, or the accidental and the permanent, in the Canterbury Pilgrims; of the objectionable and the agreeable, the fat and sharpwitted, in Falstaff; of honesty and knavery in Gil Blas; of folly and wisdom in Don Quixote; of shrewdness and doltishness in Sancho Panza. Apropos of the latter here is a fair sample of the humor contained in the dialogues between Don Quixote and Sancho:

"The reason, Sancho," said his master, "why thou feelest that pain all down thy back, is, that the stick which gave it thee was a length to that extent."

"God's my life!" exclaimed Sancho, impatiently, "as if I could not guess that, of my own head! The question is, how am I to get rid of it?"

Here is a delightful form of humor, chargeable to the inimitable Joseph Addison, whose wit always entertained, surprised and delighted in a day when it was more often identified with malice, as seen in Pope, or bitter, as with Swift, or irreverent levity as noted in Voltaire. It was a time when women of fashion patched their faces, by way of setting off the fairness of their skin; and at one period they took to wearing the patches politically; or so as to indicate, by the sides on which they put them, whether they were Tories or Whigs. Accordingly, by the exquisite inti-

mation of the superficiality of the whole business, Addison transfers the political feeling from the mind to the face itself in this wise:

Upon inquiry (as he sat at the opera) I found that the body of Amazons on my right hand were Whigs, and those on my left Tories; and that those who had placed themselves in the middle boxes were a neutral party, whose faces had not yet declared themselves. . . . I must here take notice that Rosalinda, a famous Whig partizan, has, most unfortunately, a very beautiful mole on the Tory part of her forehead; which being very conspicuous, has occasioned many mistakes, and given an handle to her enemies to misrepresent her face as though it had revolted from the Whig interests.

\* \* \*

Byron was an adept as a satirist and in ironic wit and none could better give a comic turn to an apparently grave passage. Thus, in a canto from Don Juan:

He pored upon the leaves, and on the flowers,  
And heard a voice in all the winds; and then  
He thought of wood-nymphs and immortal bowers,  
And how the goddesses came down to men:  
He missed the pathway, he forgot the hours;  
And when he looked upon his watch again,  
He found how much old Time had been a winner—  
He also found that he had lost his dinner.

One of the best forms of epigrammatic wit, which a certain Chicago editor, by the way, was extremely fond of quoting, is that remonstrance addressed to a woman:

When late I attempted your passion to prove,  
Why were you so deaf to my prayers?  
Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love;  
But why did you kick me down stairs?

\* \* \*

It is a goodly list of English geniuses Leigh Hunt offers, from the incomparable Chaucer and his delightful, though, at times, rather indelicate humor, to the mock-heroic inversions of Wolcot (Peter Pindar), whose rhyming Johnsoniana still makes delicious reading. In between these are selections from Shakespeare, from Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Sir John Suckling, Samuel Butler, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Green and Goldsmith—a notable array of poets and wits, surely. The father of English poetry was essentially a modest man. To quote Hunt:

He sits quietly in a corner, looking down for the most part, and meditating; at other times eyeing everything that passes, and sympathizing with everything; chuckling heartily at a jest, feeling his eyes fill with tears at sorrow, reverencing virtue, and not out of charity with vice.

Chaucer's quiet humor is never better exhibited than in his particularization of details. Thus in his description of the prioress who spoke French "after the school of Stratford at Bow":

And Frenche she spake ful fayre and fetisly  
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe.

In other words, with a cockney accent. As to her conscience:

She was so charitable and so pitous  
She wolde wepe if that she saw a mous  
Caught in a trappe, if it were ded, or bledde.

\* \* \*

It was Dr. Johnson who said of Shakespeare that he wrote comedy better than tragedy; that his tragedy seems to be skill, and his comedy instinct. Leigh Hunt remarks that he could as soon believe that the instinct of nature was confined to laughter, and that her tears were shed upon principles of criticism. Rare old Ben Jonson's famous humor is as pampered, jovial and dictatorial as he was in his own person. Hunt says he always gives one the idea of a man sitting at the head of a table, carving up a subject as he would a dish; talking all the while to show off both the dish and himself. His humorous characters, it has been argued, are devoid of other qualities, which, perhaps, is true, but, at least, they overflow with wit, fancy and scholarship. Beaumont and Fletcher were the sons of men of position, perhaps of education and accomplishments. Their wit was unbounded, and every body was glad to hear what the gay gentlemen had to say. Beaumont died young, but Fletcher continued to write with a greater license than ever.

\* \* \*

I have always thought that the delicate humor of Sir John Suckling for vivacity, careless grace and true wit, ranked with the best, and to find similar sentiments expressed by Leigh Hunt is gratifying. We all recall his "Ballad on a Wedding," and the stanza reading:

Her lips were red, and one was thin  
Compared to that was next her chin,  
Some bee had stung it newly;  
But, Dick, her eyes so guard her face  
I durst no more upon them gaze  
Than on the sun in July.

I used to think the charming poet had strained

his license in rhyming "July" with newly, and so apparently did Hunt, for he mentions turning to the dictionary (presumably Johnson's) and finding the accent given on the first syllable, which, of course, confirms Suckling. However, the word no longer rhymes with "truly" these prosaic days, but "you lie," according to Noah Webster. This, by the way, with an apology to the bride's red lips, from contemplation of which I have wandered.

\* \* \*

Samuel Butler, author of that famous satire, "Hudibras," is held to be the wittiest of all English poets and also one of the wisest, although deficient in humor. He certainly abounds in poetic sensibility. What more convincing than that touching simile of his:

True as the dial to the sun,  
Although it be not shined upon.

"Hudibras" is a marvelous compound of wit, learning and felicitous execution. The wit is pure and incessant; the learning as quaint and out-of-the-way as the subject, which is a satire on the follies and vices of the court. Dryden's wit is less airy than masculine; less quick to move than eloquent when roused; less productive of pleasure and love than admiration and a sense of his mastery. He had force, expression, scholarship, geniality, admirable good sense, musical enthusiasm. But his perceptions were more acute than subtle; more sensual, by far, than spiritual.

\* \* \*

In addition to being an admirable wit and satirist, Pope was a true poet, if not a great one. He had what Dryden lacked, both delicacy and fancy, and in his celebrated "Rape of the Lock" his wit has the freest play. Would that I had the space to quote the description of how the glittering shears closed on the fair Belinda's curls and severed the sacred hair—

Then flashed the living lightning from her eyes,  
And screams of horror rent the affrighted skies.  
Not louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast  
When husbands, or when lapdogs breathe their last!

But then Pope was a heartless cynic in his attitude toward women as we all know.

\* \* \*

For the qualities of sheer wit and humor (no pun upon the "Rape of the Lock" is intended), Swift had no superior, ancient or modern. He knew the humor of great and small, from the king down to the cookmaid. When at his best, none other so lively, so entertaining, so original. His great, fanciful wit reveled in the discovery of Brobdingnag and Laputa. His greatest works are "Gulliver's Travels" and the "Tale of a Tub."

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In his comedies and minor poems, Goldsmith is at his best. His "She Stoops to Conquer" is a classic of its kind that never has been surpassed. One of his cleverest short poems is entitled "Retaliation," and was written after a meeting of his friends at St. James' Coffee House, who proposed to write epitaphs on him. His country dialect, and person, furnished the subjects for witticisms. His "Retaliation," which he was called upon to write, amply repaid the poet for all slights. Leigh Hunt is cordially thanked by this "browser" for having evolved such a choice collection whose founts of wit not even 103 in the shade and no shade, could dry up. S. T. C.

## TAKING THE MEASURE OF A MAN

THERE was a prophet in the smoking room. And, of course, in this generation of profits, he held his peace. But at length the name of the dead man who had gridironed the continent stirred him to utterance. Discussion had waned from Harriman to Roosevelt, thence to the general futility of contemporary measuring of men and events. And it was then that the prophet, the wise old owl, a Civil War veteran, who might have been taken for an evangelist, a Wall street magnate, a Kansas editor or a California fruit grower, puffed emphatically at his cheroot and exclaimed: "Our grandchildren will be able to measure Roosevelt and Harriman, their comparative achievements, and even their veracity, far better than we can hope to do. Some years ago I was on a walking tour in the valley of Chamounix. For several days I had tried to pick out Mt. Blanc. But it was impossible. A score of summits seemed to my eye to be of equal height and grandeur. I could not measure the mystery. Then I boarded a diligence and was driven away fifty-two miles to Geneva. I had gone to my room at the hotel and was rinsing off the dust. Glancing out of the window, I saw Mt. Blanc towering high above his fellows. Remember Lincoln. The popular target of his day, disliked and envied by his colleagues, misunderstood by his friends, abused beyond compare by his foes and



critics, and with conspirators even in his cabinet, could not be measured by his own generation. And yet, to a few who knew the character and talent of the man, already he towered as a giant oak beside saplings. But it has taken fifty years for history to raise Lincoln far above alike the mere idolatry of his hero-worshippers and the assaults of his enemies; to give him his rightful eminence among the tallest figures of humanity." Thus spoke the old man and we pondered.

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It seems to me, however, that just as today we accomplish in an hour what it took our grandfathers at least a week to do—not by our own initiative, but because we live and die in this unparalleled age of rapid transit and electric device, with every instrument at hand for speed and efficiency—similarly we have far swifter opportunities to measure contemporary values. Every hour of the day we can feel the pulse of the world. We know the hour that the German emperor has gone on the water wagon, and a moment after Bernard Shaw has turned an impudent epigram we read it. Such gossip, frequently vital, is a relief to inevitable perusal of the ups and downs of the market, the most recent whirligig of politics, and horrible bulletins concerning an infamous criminal. And it is this perpetual currency of news and rushing of fame, more or less authentic, which enables us to say with authority today that no third person discovered the North Pole yesterday, or that in point of comparative merit one Harriman was worth a dozen demagogues. It is interesting to consider how the express train, electric car, the telephone and telegraph, and, alas, the daily newspaper have influenced every vein of human life. The youth of the twentieth century demands speed, while worn-out, middle-aged men and vain old women endeavor to keep up with the pace of the procession.

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Upon literature and art the influence of rapid transit and electrical communication is sufficiently obvious. Few people any longer find the time or have the taste to read Dickens or Thackeray—far less Cicero or Demosthenes. We take our literature in tabloid form. In a single sentence Kipling tells what would have consumed a whole page in a three-volume novel in the middle of the nineteenth century. Instead of reading accurate and conservative reports of the events of the day, the present generation absorbs its information by the headlines and the almost moving pictures of the daily press. Similarly, in drama, where one man will go to see a serious play a hundred will go to the variety entertainment provided at the Orpheums. In music the symphony is no longer cultivated except by the elect. Even cultivated young women who have learned their Bach and Beethoven abroad come home to play ragtime on the pianola. Painters on every side are complaining; the instantaneous photographer has usurped their realm. They must paint portraits, do mural decorations, or starve. What average young person today cares to look at the treasures of the Louvre, so long as moving pictures of a breathless, death-dealing motor car race, in colors with orchestral accompaniment, can be viewed for a dime.

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It is futile, of course, to rail at the deterioration of taste. The sooner we realize that we live in a practical age in which speed is essential, and money-making has been made the game of the world, the better it will be for ourselves and our families. It is folly and worse to kick against the pricks. Even the Pauline doctrine exhorts us to do at Rome as the Romans do, and to be all things to all men. No one can contend that Edward H. Harriman supplied the highest type of human character. Nevertheless, he was the greatest—certainly the most successful—American of his age. And throughout it all—the bitter strife of crowding his financial and industrial competitors to the wall, of smashing left and right, of rule or ruin, he contrived to leaven the lump of his life by still endeavoring to emulate the First True Gentleman. Since his death some remarkable documents have come to light, demonstrating that Christ was his ideal, even though he could not always follow Him in the market place or on Wall street. Fourteen years ago, Mr. Harriman addressed a letter to his fellow parishioners in the village of Arden, impressing upon them the importance of Christian duty and service. Shortly before his death he issued what may be well considered the most remarkable general orders ever known in the history of any big corporation. Over his own signature he was not ashamed to confess his Master, and he besought every officer in the railroad systems which he controlled to uphold the Christian ideal.

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No man of his generation has been more brutal-

ly and unfairly attacked. That was inevitable—the price of disjunctive greatness, both of achievement and of character. Similarly, no man, save only William McKinley, has commanded, after death, so much space and such general eulogy in the public prints of the nation. Doubtless, Mr. Harriman became, like every other public man of strength, callous to ephemeral and baseless criticism, and particularly to the hysterical assaults of the carelessly sensational yellow journals. Mr. Harriman, however, was wise enough to recognize the tremendous influence wielded by the Hearst newspapers, and the crop of damnable weeds that was being sown by their devilish creed of vile discontent, vicious vulgarity and class hatred. He was wise enough to come to Mr. Hearst's rescue in the time of his need. Thenceforth reckless criticism of the Harriman systems ceased. His lieutenants bought politicians and statesmen and used political parties just as they would requisition locomotive engines. Never were more perfect political machines effected than those controlled by Harriman's agents at the national capital and in whatever states his interests demanded protection, both from the raids of the grafters and the persecution of the "reformers." But all this was the meaner part of the greatest railroad organization that has ever been accomplished or even imagined. And when Mr. Harriman passed in his own checks, there were still greater dreams fascinating his wonderful mind, which, perhaps, the Great Ruler thought were better left undone.

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When the national history of the last ten years comes to be written, no name will loom larger than that of Edward H. Harriman. Not even that of Theodore Roosevelt. The late President never forgave Harriman for exposing him. Then it was Roosevelt who precipitated the end of the Russian-Japanese war and won the plaudits of the witless gallery. From that day the United States, in my judgment, has found itself face to face with a far more serious Oriental problem than that which possession of the Philippine Islands already had provided. It was Harriman's hope that by the promotion of American railroads throughout the Orient peace between the United States and Japan might be assured. It was Theodore Roosevelt who prevented the consummation of this Harriman plan. But it is too early to write of these things. Few of the facts have been published. Suffice it to say that so long as this country is ruled by a conscienceless, and often corrupt, press, the hero of today will be the target of tomorrow and vice-versa.

R. H. C.

San Francisco, September 15.

#### RECENT INTEREST IN PAGEANTRY

EVERYBODY loves to dress up. From the tiny tot who borrows mamma's skirt without mamma's knowledge, to play grown-up, to the mature woman who goes to the masquerade as a little girl, the passion rages. It satisfies a primitive instinct in us, possibly, the instinct that is forever seeking to get us away from ourselves and our own personalities for a little while. Even the most self-centered, most frivolous young person loves to play at being a lady of the French court with her powder and patches. Undoubtedly, she tries to enhance her own beauty, and, undoubtedly, her pleasure in doing it is proportionate to her power of subordinating her natural vanity to the personality she has adopted for the time. As I glance back in memory over various masquerades, I realize that the interest of the onlooker, too, centers, not about the simply pretty costume, but about the one which means something, which is so well chosen that without mask it completely disguises its wearer. I have seen a roomful of pretty costumes sink into insignificance beside "little Tommy Grace with a pain in his face," ugly as he is.

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It is this primitive instinct to get away from one's self that gives birth to the art of our best actors. To be a pretty heroine, surrounded by a halo of romance, offers a nice sop to personal vanity, but not nearly so much satisfaction as to "do" a character part, where face, voice, walk, mannerisms, must change with the part. Of course, all roles should be characterized, but it is only the exceptional actor who realizes it. An unfortunate nomenclature distinguishes "straight" from "character" parts and causes confusion in the minds of the unthoughtful. Every individual has a little mannerism that distinguishes him from all other people; it may be charming or it may be unpleasant, but it is a mark of differentiation. And the straight actor is so often unaware of it that he habitually plays himself and in every part mirrors his own personal peculiarities. Recently, I heard such an actor say to a stage manager,

who was trying to make him characterize a role, "If you want it done that way, you'd better get the character man to do it." But the great ones realize what characterization means. Nazimova, for instance, is exactly four inches taller, by actual measurement, when she plays Hedda Gabler than she is in ordinary life. Of course, the illusion is heightened by the character of the dresses that she wears, but the actual difference is there, and it is merely a matter of stretching the muscles and keeping them stretched.

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The love of dressing up is having a divided effect upon the doings of a large part of the country, and it is quite possible that it will result in a better, saner and more wholesome drama. I speak of the growth of pageantry. For many years we have had the carnival in the small town, occasionally a side-show affair of purely commercial origin and interest, at times connected with a more elaborate local array of floats and impersonations. These, together with the more imposing Mardi Gras of New Orleans, the Fiesta of Los Angeles, the Grove Plays of San Francisco, the Carnival of Ashbury Park have been steadily preparing the way for the growth of a purely American pageant. Ben Greet, and the Coburn players in their beautiful out-of-doors performances have shown us the beauty of the fresco setting for purely dramatic performances, but the pageant in which the people at large take part does more than please the aesthetic sense. It reaches the heart and soul of the people and in time will awaken them to a sense of what is best in the drama.

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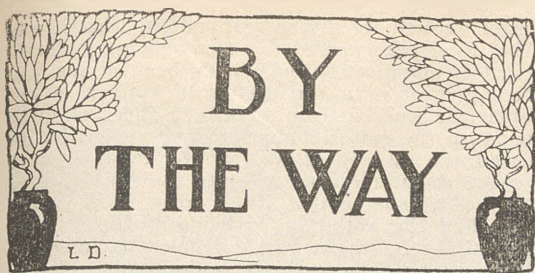
The pageant of the renaissance in Chicago, the colonial pageant in Springfield, the pageant illustrating the history of education in Boston, the Greek pageant in honor of St. Gaudens in Cornish did a great deal for local historical education, but they scarcely served the purpose so well as the recent pageant of West Chester county, New York. At Bronxville, in the woods of the De Witt estate, a series of historical episodes was presented by the descendants of those picturesque people who were concerned in making the history of the place. Each episode was written by a different person. Tudor Jenks furnished one dealing with the Dutch settlement of New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Custer and Marguerite Marington, one dealing with the French influence on Westchester county; Gouverneur Morris presented a series of scenes showing the assembly of the provincial congress, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the battle at White Plains, and the capture of Major Andre at Tarrytown; Ruth McNery Stuart showed Washington Irving and his friends at his home in Westchester. Art, literature and drama united to make the presentation. But though those in authority knew what they were doing, it was the people of the place who desired the pageant and were willing to give their time and interest to it that made the event a success. For weeks they had been preparing for it, and as they wandered about the fragrant woods in costume, it was almost as if they were re-living the life. And because they entered into it in this spirit, the scenes assumed a reality that even the picture-making of Violet Oakley, "master" of the pageant and the dramatic instinct of Eugene Sanger, stage-manager could not otherwise have made possible.

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Interest in pageantry may be just a fad of the moment, and it may disappear as other fads have done, but it is more likely that it will have some sort of lasting influence on the amusements of the people. We have so much in our modern life to express, it is a pity to delegate its expression to the paid dramatist and actor. There is all the history of this great country to be drawn upon as well as its relation to the old world civilizations that have touched it, and doing it in person is the surest way of awakening the truest and best patriotism. At Bronxville the one thing that brought the audience to its feet with genuine spontaneous expression was the feeling that awoke when they saw the little handful of American soldiers, fresh from hearing Washington tell what he expected of them if they were to go up the road and face the enemy. But, in addition to all this, there are all the modern forces and institutions of this great country to be drawn upon. When we spontaneously do this for the sake of pure enjoyment, expressing ourselves in relation to our own conditions of living, and our own scenery, we shall find there has grown in our midst the true drama of democracy which will appeal to the best in us because we, as a people, have created it and are a part of it.

New York, September 13. ANNE PAGE.





#### Bill For Absent Treatment

Before leaving for a hurried trip around the world, a well-known man-about-town, who is extremely partial to the good music and steins furnished by the Alexandria grill, requested Jo Reichl to turn a chair for him in his absence, whenever certain of his favorite music was played and to place a stein of beer on the table fronting the vacant chair. Last week this dilettante returned to Los Angeles, after two months' absence, and promptly escorted three women friends to "hear the music." He was scarcely seated when a waiter handed him a note from Jo Reichl. It proved to be a bill for forty dollars for steins and service during his absence. As he is in the habit of running an open account there he failed to grasp the humor and was furious. It was not until Jo appeared to elucidate the joke, that his choler subsided along with the choler on the stein.

#### George Parsons Strikes Good Lead

I met George Parsons on the street a day or two ago, wearing a particularly optimistic smile in addition to a wilted collar. "Looks as if I'd got 'em this time," quoth George with unction. I expressed sympathy and a natural query. "Why, a most promising mine out at Mineral Park, in Northern Arizona," was the answer. "It is in an abandoned district, but new conditions have brought it into the field and I believe we have a winner. My partner is a man of great probity, who has been given the option because the owners have implicit confidence in him." Everybody will rejoice if George Parsons finds he is not mistaken. He is an esteemed Sunsetter, a pillar of the Chamber of Commerce and a leading member of Christ Episcopal church. Mining he has followed for years, with varying fortunes. No finer character ever grew up in a community than this man of sterling worth.

#### Herbert Goudge Home Again

Herbert J. Goudge is home from a delightful trip to Seattle and Alaska, with many visits en route to Pacific coast points. Mrs. Goudge shared in the pleasurable outing. From Skagway they went to White Horse Pass and enjoyed a view of the magnificent scenery from that crown of the north. At Tacoma the party—they were of the Chamber of Commerce excursionists—was most hospitably entertained, and at the dinner given by the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce the folly of naming Mount Tacoma after Rainier, of unpleasant memory, was graphically pointed out by an able post-prandial speaker. Of course, it is Seattle that insists on the irritating nomenclature. It was unanimously voted by all the guests that hereafter Mt. Tacoma should have preference.

#### Russ Taylor at Yellowstone

All the way from Yellowstone Park comes a colored photograph of Mammoth Hot Springs, sent by Russell Taylor, who with Mrs. Taylor, is enjoying a leisurely trip to Atlantic coast points that will consume two or three months. Russ writes that large crowds are in the park, the weather is fine, clear and cold, and the scenery wonderful. He expresses the hope that I will see it one day, but, bless his kindly heart, I have ridden horseback over nearly every foot of the great national reservation, and that years before he arrived at maturity.

#### Reversed His Opinion

Judge Hauser has returned from his vacation, passed in the mountains just beyond Altadena, and incidentally he brings back with him a small string of rattlesnake buttons and a reversal of a former opinion. Heretofore, the genial jurist has placed no credence in the various kinds of snake stories told him by friends and others, but included them all in the category of an alcoholic imagination. He has laughingly scouted the idea that the mountainous regions hereabouts were inhabited by reptiles with rattles and deadly venom. But even a member of the superior bench (I trust this is not libelous) may err in judgment. While rambling through the brush one afternoon Judge Hauser suddenly heard a sharp hissing, which sounded like what he had been told was

the danger warning of a rattler. This was only circumstantial evidence, however, and not of sufficient merit to warrant a decision in the case. He probed for more details and soon found conclusive corroborating evidence that a live rattler was in sight. The case and the snake's life were brought to a close with a big judicial stick and Judge Hauser proudly retains the buttons as his fee.

#### From the Summit of San Antonio

I am in receipt of a photograph of the apex of Mount San Antonio, where, on a point of rocks, sits Fielding J. Stilson, in contemplative mood, a soft hat and a pair of high boots. He seems to be cogitating a bull movement in stocks, probably wishing he could put Clark Copper quotations, of which stock he is long, as high as the altitude he was then experiencing. I believe the official figures give 10,080 feet (the mountain, not the stocks). Mrs. Stilson is not shown in the picture, but as she is an excellent mountain climber, I infer that she had beaten her husband to the summit and was half way down on the other side by the time Fielding gained the top. Both are enjoying the outing, and will be home again tomorrow, after a fortnight's stay.

#### Restful to Tired Nerves

This reminds me that Camp "Baldy"—what a shame to vulgarize so charming a title as San Antonio—has been quite popular this season. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones are just back from a profitable stay there and Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, the energetic and talented chairman of the Friday Morning Club's entertainment committee, is the occupant of a tent house just on the edge of the world, as she graphically expresses it. To get close to the titanic forces of nature in this way, every so often, is good for the individual. One takes mental stock better in the vast solitudes of mountain peaks and nothing is more restful to tired nerves.

#### Germany Wild Over Zeppelin

Writing from Berlin, Arthur Letts sends me an amusing colored photograph of the populace in all stages of dress and undress flocking through the streets pointing heavenward, where a view of a dirigible balloon is had. He says: "These people seem about wild here over Zeppelin. Hope I may not get the fever. I still think our Wright has his machine beaten to a frazzle, and that's what I tell Zeppelin's overenthusiastic countrymen. Then they walk sorrowfully away. They don't seem to love the United States any too well in Germany, and are particularly irritated over the new tariff."

#### Declined to Wear His Bathing Suit

Judge George H. Hutton of Santa Monica has a small boy, aged ten, who has been almost living in the ocean this week. Tuesday morning, when the mercury had climbed to one hundred at eight o'clock, George Junior came down to breakfast in his bathing suit, looking so comfortable that his father openly envied him. "Well, dad," said young George, "why don't you wear yours to the city? Go on and do it!" But the presiding judge of Department four of the superior court of Los Angeles county could not be induced to sacrifice his dignity to that extent, and greatly to his son's disappointment he declined to wear his bathing suit on the bench.

#### Senator Bulla on State Division

No better equipped individual could have been chosen to speak on the topic "The Division of California," than former State Senator Robert N. Bulla, whose monograph on the subject is a model of research argument. That he will be heard with deep interest at this time by the City Club today is certain, and what he will present may be received without question, for he has left no loopholes. If the state should be divided, a fitter candidate for first governor of Southern California would be hard to find than the able speaker who is to address the City Club this noon.

#### Miss Yaw Was the Loser

Naturally, the position of husband to a prima-donna is not one that can be learned all at once. History shows that not a few of the most successful vocal careers have been those in which a faithful attache of this character looked after the business end of the art. But an untactful husband-ticket taker can do as much to mar a singer's popularity. This was shown the other night at Simpson Auditorium, where Ellen Beach Yaw, of altissimo memory, was giving a concert. The representative of two eastern musical journals of high standing sought to speak to Miss Yaw in the "green room" between her numbers, to se-

cure data for his papers concerning her plans for the season; but he was met with an abrupt refusal on the part of the husband of the pretty singer, and in spite of the protests of the artist herself, who for years has been the recipient of laudatory notices at the hand of the would-be interviewer, the latter was unceremoniously asked to take his leave—which he did without a murmur of dissent, knowing the singer to be the sole loser. Intended husbands of prima donnas might do well to take a course of training in ordinary business tact and courtesy, as publicity is the life-breath of artistic success.

#### Noted Amateur Photographer Here

One of the interesting characters of Chicago is Mr. Mode Wineman, whose exquisite photographs of American scenery, particularly western, are in great demand by discriminating magazine editors. Mr. Wineman is a guest of the California Club this week, on his way back to Chicago, from a tour of the Yosemite, where he took nearly four hundred plates for development. It was while he was engaged in this way in the Yellowstone, a year ago, that he came upon the spectacular stage coach robbery, the highwaymen nearly knocking his camera out of his hand as they rode furiously away from the deflowered tourists. Photography is a hobby of Mr. Weinman's, which has almost superseded his music. He is greatly enamored of California, and unless he decides to go to the orient for a stay of several years, it will not be surprising if he concludes to make Los Angeles his home within a twelvemonth.

#### Banqueted by Grateful Beneficiaries

Senator Frank P. Flint and Congressman James C. Needham of Modesto will be the guests of prominent citrus fruit growers at dinner, the evening of September 21, at Levy's. Those in charge of arrangements include Messrs. C. C. Chapman, A. F. Call, C. C. League, A. G. Kendall, M. G. Frazer, A. Gregory and James Slau-son. This courtesy is in appreciation of their work in protecting the citrus products of California in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, as that measure was finally signed by the President. Congressman Needham is the California member of the house committee on ways and means.

#### Herrin Missed Harriman's Funeral

W. F. Herrin, who has been absent in Europe for several months, is expected home next week. Mr. Herrin is understood not to have been present at the recent Harriman funeral, having been on the Atlantic at the time, coming this way. George Hatton, another well-known Californian who went abroad about the time Mr. Harrin sailed across, is still in Europe. It is understood that he will not reach San Francisco until the latter end of October, or just in time to assist in putting the finishing touches to the campaign for mayor being waged in behalf of W. H. Crocker.

#### Pinchot and Flint Hear the News

Gifford Pinchot, Senator Frank P. Flint, former Governor George C. Pardee, Stewart Edward White and Professor Holder, who have been chasing the festive game fish off San Clemente island, and were not aware that the recent head of the Union and the Southern Pacific had passed away until they landed in Avalon. Senator Flint and his associates resembled a lot of brigands, none having been shaved for more than a week. Mr. Pinchot, who knew Mr. Harriman intimately for years, was greatly shocked when informed of the latter's demise. He spoke highly of the dead financier, whom he regarded, he said to a few friends here, as one of the marvelous men of the age.

#### Harriman's Personal Holdings

Possibly, it is not generally known that the Los Angeles Pacific railroad, with its affiliated land and other corporations, was nearly altogether Harriman personal property, as distinguished from a Union Pacific or Oregon Short Line ownership. Mr. Harriman's habit was to acquire large holdings, either upon his personal account or to credit them to the ownership of one of his companies, organized for such a purpose. The Pacific Electric and other Southern California investments, including the Associated Oil Company, are in the latter class, while the registry of the Pacific Mail steamers in San Francisco is in Mr. Harriman's name. So much of the Harriman holdings as are personal undoubtedly will continue to be operated here and be held in trust for the Harriman estate, with Col. Epes Randolph as manager. This will include the Harriman railway and other investments in Mexico, the headquarters for which may be said to be located in Los Angeles. The Harriman interests in Southern California aggregate in value



in excess of forty million dollars, of which the Los Angeles-Pacific must be worth at least ten million dollars, with the Pacific Electric as much more and with land and other properties double this sum.

#### Huntington Not an Aspirant

But for the fact that he has decided to remain out of active harness, the end of Mr. Harriman undoubtedly would at this time be spurring Henry E. Huntington to renewed energy in this field. For it is ancient history now that the former put his foot down hard when it came to expanding the electric railway systems in this section a few years ago. Mr. Huntington tried his best to overcome the notion that existed in Harriman's mind to the effect that we were expanding much too fast hereabouts, but it was all to no purpose. Then came the panic, and nothing has been contemplated along the line of enlargement since. In the matter of the proposed Los Angeles-Pacific subways, however, it is a safe assumption that this particular enterprise will go on uninterruptedly. Incidentally, the death of Mr. Harriman may delay for an indefinite time the building of a proposed union depot for Los Angeles, or even the enlargement of Arcade station, so that present and future needs shall be satisfied.

#### Kruttchnitt the Likely Successor

Naturally, there is not a little gossip, locally, concerning the identity of the prospective successor to E. H. Harriman as the real head of the Southern Pacific. While those in position to judge appear not to be a unit in the speculation that is rife, a preponderance of sentiment favors the theory that upon Julius Kruttchnitt will devolve the duty of guiding what are known as the Harriman steam railway interests on the Pacific coast. Such a promotion would be of greater material benefit to Los Angeles than would that of any other person so far named for the distinction. Mr. Kruttchnitt knows California, all sections of the state, like a book. He is an engineer of exceptional capacity, having been for years a resident of San Francisco, as Southern Pacific general manager, in the days of Collis P. Huntington. It is generally believed that he and Henry E. Huntington are not any too fond of each other. Unless I am in error, Mr. Kruttchnitt is a nephew of Judah P. Benjamin, who was attorney general in the Southern Confederacy cabinet, and later one of the big lawyers of the London bar. Mr. Kruttchnitt began service with the Southern Pacific years ago, in Louisiana, where a brother was a prominent resident for a long time.

#### Stupid Blunder of a Subordinate

While admiring at all times the earnestness and good motives of Chief of Police Dishman, surely a blunder was committed by one of his subordinates in the arrest recently of an apparently respectable man and wife in a raid of an alleged improper house. The couple were strangers in the city and registered at the apparently respectable hotel in good faith. To lock them up with the others, whose innocence was not so susceptible of proof, was a sorry mistake. I hope the chief has properly disciplined the stupid fellow who was responsible for the outrage.

#### Slurring Charley Belshaw

To think of the esteemed Times writing slurringly of Charles M. Belshaw, for several terms an especially valuable member of the state legislature and in past years one of those for whom nothing was too good in the columns of General Otis' morning paper! Charley Belshaw I believe to be one of the cleanest citizens in the public life of California within a generation. Less than four years ago the Times thought Belshaw good enough to be governor. Now the paper sneers at the same notion. Of course, upon the previous occasion the Times was not proud to be known as the mouthpiece of the Republican state machine. Belshaw always has been in opposition to the regular organization.

#### Tax Furore Merely a Trap

With all of the controversy over the work of the state board of equalization, in raising the tax valuation of Los Angeles and of Southern California generally, the real reason for what was done appears to have been overlooked even by those who might have been suspected of being cognizant of what is going on. The Southern Pacific political bureau is desirous of enacting into the state constitution the tax amendment that was voted down in the last general election, and we down here are being chosen as an ob-

ject lesson in the California public revenue-raising scheme. That is all there is to what has occurred recently, and it would appear as if the ones who set the trap that was to catch the game it was intended to snare may find themselves caught instead. In other words, the Southern California electorate may next year vote down and out the proposed Parker-Burke new corporation tax amendment, just for the purpose of getting even, if for no other reason. I believe the amendment is a good one, however.

#### Manager Parsons' Good Work

Now that the Los Angeles Stock Exchange really has come to be a serious factor in the commercial life of the community, credit for much of its success is due to Manager Parsons of that institution, who has been its guiding star for about three years. Prior to Parsons' advent, the exchange was not a serious factor in the bond and stock life of Los Angeles. But he has accomplished wonders during his regime. The close of the present year will show that the exchange transactions have aggregated several million dollars, and but for the prices registered there from day to day, the securities best known in this market would have but little borrowing value. The Los Angeles Stock Exchange is to be congratulated on its aggressive management, and, if present indications are not grossly misleading, that institution is now on a footing so substantial that a roseate future is assured.

#### Llanos de Oro Prospects

Those two derelict prospects of expected bonanza days, which at one time were to add greatly to the material wealth of nearly every well-known resident of Los Angeles, Clark Copper and Llanos de Oro, appear not to be making good, as had been hoped about a year ago would prove to be the case. Llanos, since its rejuvenation, has made one clean up that is said to have netted \$10,000, and the next piece of news was of a proposed new financing that was to add fifty stamps to the equipment now being worked. It was explained that when this was accomplished, and the new conditions were fully established, all of the former stockholders in the company would get their money returned. For a time, the prospects were all that could be desired. Recently, the reports from the Llanos works have not been altogether so roseate.

#### Clark Copper Again Weak

In Clark Copper the company acquired a valuable property in Mexico several months ago, and the quotations for stock rose rapidly, until it looked as if the patient holders would secure their own, after a wait of several years. The new property was worked by the Clark management in its preliminary stages until, about a month ago, when another payment became due. I believe about \$12,000 is needed at this time to put the property in good shape. While it is not supposable that for want of so small a sum the chief owners will allow the company to revert to its former status, the various pessimistic rumors have sent Clark Copper back recently from 18 to 7 cents a share.

#### Heney Regarded as a Winner

From San Francisco a well-informed correspondent writes me that the success of Francis J. Heney in the coming election is being conceded by all who are in position to prognosticate coming events. And while well-informed newspaper writers admit that Mr. Heney will be chosen district attorney, most of the Republican nominees for the other city offices will be elected. W. H. Crocker is pretty certain to succeed Mayor Taylor, according to this writer, whose gossipy letter includes the following interesting observations:

#### What Abe Ruef is Doing

"Abe Ruef is whiling away his time the best he knows how, practicing law from the county jail, where he has been confined since his sentence for fourteen years in San Quentin by Superior Judge Lawlor. He manages to keep busy with his own large property affairs, in addition to attending to the legal needs of others, who seem to think they need his services. As adviser of the Schmitz administration, he familiarized himself with municipal legal details that have made his advice valuable, and as a result he is said to be earning large fees in spite of his incarceration. It is a queer state of affairs. The same influence that is striving to keep Ruef out of the penitentiary is making similar efforts to save Schmitz from his deserts. The Ruef case, now on appeal, should be heard from almost any day. Don't

forget," concludes my correspondent, "that it was 'Abe' Ruef who named the members of the state board of equalization, who have been giving you the worst of it in the matter of state taxation. When the wily little boss forced these slippery chaps on the last Republican state ticket, he incurred the enmity of W. F. Herrin, who does not brook interference in state politics. I have heard it whispered that Ruef, down in his heart, nourished the ambition of being himself at the head of the Southern Pacific legal department, in California, in place of the redoubtable Herrin. If such an ambition really was cherished by him and was suspected by the man he would supersede, possibly that verdict of guilty rendered by the Ruef jury may reveal light to many persons who had entertained the notion that Ruef could not possibly be convicted in San Francisco of any crime."

#### Dailies Overlooked a Point

I expected to read, the day following the death of E. H. Harriman, an estimate of his life work from the lips of Henry E. Huntington. I feel sure that had he been asked to express his sentiments they would have been forthcoming for publication. Mr. Huntington knew Mr. Harriman as few knew him. Yet here was one of the big stories of the day apparently overlooked by the Los Angeles newspapers. Other men's views of the dead operator, not nearly so well acquainted with him, were presented ad libitum.

#### Personality of Captain Butt

Philip D. Wilson, who has been appointed secretary of the Taft entertainment committee, is a boyhood friend of Captain A. C. Butt, the President's personal aide, who will accompany his chief when the latter makes his advent in this locality. Captain Butt is a former newspaper man who entered the army through the courtesy of the late William McKinley, in the Spanish war. He is a native of Georgia, I believe, of a most lovable personality, according to Mr. Wilson.

#### Dr. Pierce is Not Happy

From Washington a correspondent writes me that V. G. B. Pierce, formerly of Pomona, who succeeded the late Edward Everett Hale as chaplain of the United States senate, is not altogether satisfied with the national capital as a place for summer residence. Dr. Pierce says he would rather be in Southern California, summer or winter, than anywhere else in the world.

#### Courage!

You lost the fight, my soul. 'Twas in the dark you fought,

And now you shrink and hate the blinding light. Your fight was brave, my soul. Until the end you thought

Your path was clear and you were in the right.

You shroud yourself and quiver in a cloak of gloom—

A coward you, to hide yourself away!

The call of life is piercing through your cloistered room;

Come forth and greet the dawn of new-born day!

The battle that is lost is sometimes won, my soul,

If hearts would try again the bitter fight;

The noon-time of your life is not yet done, my soul,

For in your first defeat was born your might.

—CAROLINE REYNOLDS.

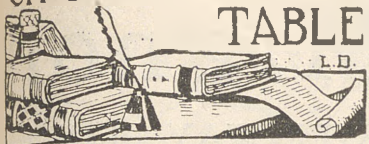
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## ON THE REVIEWER'S TABLE



It is a book of playtime and of the joys of life that E. F. Benson has given the reading public in "A Reaping." So different from "The Climber" it is hard to believe it can be from the same pen. It is the diary of a year which encompasses all the emotions of the soul. There is doubt in it, and death, there is joy and laughter, there is play—and there is birth. There is much of books and music, not the set phrases of literature, but that ineffable transmutation into the fine gold of fiber and fancy that is brought about by the alchemy of sensitive intelligence in contact with the dreams and ideals of all the great. The simplicity of childhood and the grace of years, this is what Mr. Benson has achieved and shows to be possible. Also the dignity of keeping to the path one was meant to walk in, if by the grace of God one finds it! To quote:

There are a thousand other paths, all leading to the central and celestial light, and they are for other people to walk on. It would, of course, be a terrible waste of time for one who, by nature, was a meditative recluse. To go to the match between the Gentlemen and Players, or for a deaf man to go to "Tristan," or for a blind one to lie on his back and look at the filtering sunlight between the leaves of beech trees in June. But the point for everybody is to get into touch with life as continually as he can, and at as many points as he can. This is Gospel.

It is a sane and human gospel and one that brings joy into every hour of this recorded year. A tenuous thread of a story runs through the reflections, just enough to string these glittering beads of essays upon. An uneventful year, one would have said, looking on, but looking in, the story is rich and complete. To conclude:

Thank Heaven! the Wisdom of God is no pride. To all has it given a soul, and to all souls is desire of some sort given—to one the perfection of form, to another the perfection of wit, to another the perfection of color, to another the perfection of truth. For each there is a way; each has got to follow it; and for many there are various ways, and these many must follow them all. If a thing is lovely and of good report, we all have to hunt it home. It is no use to say you have no time, for you have all the time there is. Search, search; there is a way everywhere. Whatever happens, God is somewhere revealed. But, being blind, we cannot always see the revelation.

Surely, to be blind is merely to be stupid. Mr. Benson sums up in prose, as Henley sings, in verse, of the joy of life:

At whatever source we drink it,  
Art or love or faith or wine,  
In whatever terms we think it,  
It is common and divine.

("A Reaping." By E. F. Benson. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

### "Passing of the Tariff"

Every thinking man who is honestly desirous of studying the inequalities of the protective tariff system, who seeks light on a much-vexed question, should send for Raymond L. Bridgman's informing and unbiased work, "The Passing of the Tariff," whose purpose, as the author modestly announces, "is not to set forth anew the old principles which have been so admirably made clear by many previous writers. When those principles are mentioned it is because they are necessarily incidental to the main purpose of the book, which is to show that strong forces are acting to destroy the tariff system completely, to encourage those who are fighting for the removal of artificial obstructions to trade and prosperity, to inform those who are not familiar with the bright signs of the times, to arouse those who are indifferent or hopeless, to challenge those who oppose, to make friends of all."

With the steadfastness of a New England conscience, Mr. Bridgman has stuck to his text and under a series of heads has considered the rebellion against the tariff from every conceivable viewpoint. Every few years this protest is enunciated, and when the effort fails the tariff men proceed to raise the duties still higher. They did it with the aid of the recalcitrant "protection" Democrats, after the rebellion of 1892, and so destroyed the fruits of the tariff reform victory that when the Republicans returned to power the Dingley act raised the high duties of the McKinley tariff to a higher level, until the country was carrying on commerce under the heaviest restrictions

ever put by our laws upon international trade.

Mr. Bridgman does not touch upon the revision farce recently enacted at Washington, but it ought to be added here that instead of lowering the excessive duties noted, the net result of congressional labors has been a fractional raise in the aggregate, instead of a substantial reduction all around. President Taft's interference was carefully discounted in the senate, and his pre-election promises rendered as tinkling cymbals. Self-interest, just as Mr. Bridgman says, plays a far larger part in the tariff agitation than pure principle.

But when self-interest on the one side is bent upon maintaining the high schedules, the opposing forces, the consumers, are equally swayed by a similar motive, and these considerations are as much higher than the commercial, as justice to all is higher than selfishness, grasping all it can for self, regardless of justice. Arguing from this viewpoint, the author is optimistic enough to believe that the self-interest which has fostered the tariff is finding its salvation in discarding its theory of limiting itself by the boundaries of this country and is recognizing that no limits short of those of the world itself are reasonable in its efforts to find wider markets for its home productions.

"Tariff," observes Mr. Bridgman, is most appropriately named. It is from "tarifa," meaning a nest of robbers. From the tiny beginning of five per cent in revolutionary days, the customs duties of the United States have been raised, step by step, until the protected interests have been able to build such a barrier against imports from other countries that the average is more than ten times as high as was thought satisfactory by the early legislators for the protection of infant industries. The new force in the tariff arena, however, is the development which has taken place in the manufacturing of the country, and which must have tariff revision if it is to get larger markets abroad.

It is impossible to follow the author, in the limited space at one's disposal, through his various argumentative and enlightening chapters. Suffice it, that he masses his evidence with great skill, discusses his topics without a trace of bitterness or narrowness, and sums up his findings in a logical, consistent manner. That the people are entitled to low-priced goods the world over is not to be denied, and he makes it clear that this right must of necessity follow in process of time. ("The Passing of the Tariff." By Raymond L. Bridgman. Sherman, French & Co.)

### "The Greater Power"

Keen with the breath of the great outdoors, swept by the untrammelled winds and the great storms of the silent places, pulsing with the struggle of man against the wilderness, tense with the story of a man who forges his way through sheer strength of purpose, is Harold Bindloss' new story, "The Greater Power." Bindloss is too prolific a writer to achieve a story of faultless literary worth, but he has the invaluable talent of catching the interest and holding it. His descriptions are forceful and gripping—from the moment his story opens in the wintry forests of British Columbia, depicting the hardships of the loggers, their fearlessness when they stare into Death's eyes, on through the softer side of life, to the triumph of his hero, Bindloss compels and sustains interest. He weaves love stories of charm in his plots, but the vital, virile portions of his narratives deal with the triumph of man against natural forces. A peculiarity is his fondness for storms—he rarely allows a sunshiny day or a moonlit night to make a pleasant note in his somber tales. But then, he does not write stories for schoolgirls, rather for men who can appreciate the hardships of life—and it is with such that he will find his most appreciative audience. ("The Greater Power." By Harold Bindloss. F. A. Stokes & Co.)

### "Life Stories for Young People"

In the Life Stories for Young People series, published by A. C. McClurg & Co., the latest additions are "Louise, Queen of Prussia," translated from the German of Heinrich Merz; "Elizabeth, Empress of Austria," from the German of Carl Kuchler; "Youth of the Great Elector," from the German of Ferdinand Schmidt; "Emperor William I.,"

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from the German of A. Walter, all translated by George P. Upton. In clear print, on good paper, the main facts presented entertainingly, these little bits of personal history of the brave spirits who have made history, are points of illumination in children's education. The beautiful Louise is little more than a lovely picture to the world at large. To know that she was a deeply afflicted woman, who bore her physical crosses with dignity and courage, who never wavered in her devotion to husband, children and country, and who lived a life of exemplary goodness in spite of the slanders of the shameless Napoleon, cannot but add to the spiritual store of every reader. ("Life Stories for Young People." By George P. Upton. A. C. McClurg & Co.)

### "The Leopard and the Lily"

Marjorie Bowen, whose "Viper of Milan" proved a literary sensation several years ago, has not succeeded so well in "The Leopard and the Lily." It is fraught with charm in its opening chapters, through its quaint setting in the year 1444, but it becomes wearisome before the end is reached, and one is rather relieved to find out that the author has killed off the majority of her characters in a most blood-thirsty manner. The story is novel in that Francoise of Brittany, its heroine, is an adventuress who does not reform and become the leading light in the community. She has occasional spasms of righteousness, brought about by her selfish love for a man, but after betraying everything a woman should hold sacred, she closes her career by being killed under the feet of her lover's horsemen. It is a queer tale to have come from the pen of a woman, so woven is it with intrigue, deception and murder, and it is with a sense of revolt that the reader lays it down. ("The Leopard and the Lily." By Marjorie Bowen. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

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By Blanche Rogers Lott

Probably, at the outset, many serious-minded music-lovers will greet the news of the organization of a municipal band with equanimity, while the lovers of ragtime, popular music in general, will be overjoyed, taking it for granted that a military band mainly means an abundance of popular music. Beginning next month, the municipal band, consisting of thirty-five members, under the leadership of Harley Hamilton, will give two concerts a week, presumably in Central Park. These concerts will continue for eight months and will be a decided credit to the city. The sum of ten thousand dollars, which has been appropriated by the council, is a good start. Viewed as a popular agent for the improvement of musical taste, a good band is of great importance.

It is certain that advancement in the instruments, individually, has not been accompanied by a proportionate improvement in the artistic side of the band music performed, but, according to Emil Mollenhauer, the conductor of the Municipal Band of Boston, the demand for a better class of band concert music is growing. "Do you think the public's demand for public band concert music is on the uplift?" was asked of Mr. Mollenhauer. "Yes, most certainly yes; Boston people now appreciate the best of classical music and that is what they are given in the free programs on the common." Mr. Mollenhauer is the conductor of the Handel and Haydn Choral Society, the Boston Festival Orchestra, and other organizations, occupying a similar position in Boston to Harley Hamilton in Los Angeles.

With such a sane musician as Mr. Hamilton as conductor, and with representative men of affairs forming the committee in charge, this new move will do much for Los Angeles in more ways than one.

In an interview with Musical America, C. Stanley Mackey, conductor of the Philadelphia Band, which has given concerts during the summer under the auspices of the city government, referred to the marked interest displayed by the public in the performance of music masterpieces. He said in part: "When the Philadelphia Band was created I had no idea that it would be received in the manner it has been. Considering the fact that it was an educational feature, and the music had to be of the highest grade, it speaks well for the citizens of Philadelphia that the audiences were of gradually increasing size until at the last concerts the plaza was too small to hold the crowds. It has been only a matter of five years, or less, that it was a novelty to hear a band concert containing even one classical selection, but today the order is reversed. When I was appointed bandmaster of the Municipal Band, three years ago, and stated that I would play a high grade of music, I was told that my efforts would be unsuccessful along such lines. During my two years in that position I arranged programs with all the classics possible for us to play. I never heard a complaint regarding the programs, and this year my band has rendered all of the most classical compositions in a manner that won both critics and public."

Among the novelties to be given in the Symphony Orchestra concerts this season are a new symphony by Walter Bell, an American; Ivanow's Caucasian sketches; Zorahayda by Svendsen; Coleridge-Taylor's African suite, and Busoni's festival overture. That one program is to be given over to Russian compositions is good news. The dates of the concerts are November 12, December 10, January 7, February 4, March 4, and April 1.

In a report of the closing of the park board band concerts of Minneapolis, it is shown that the compositions of one hundred and twenty-five composers

were represented. The band is composed of forty musicians, all members of the Symphony Orchestra. The plan in Los Angeles is to have as many players as is possible from the Symphony Orchestra in the Municipal Band and this working together of forces, players and management of both organizations, means good for each, for more players are needed in the ranks of the brass in the orchestra, and such players can be brought here when business is offered them.

The Lott-Krauss series of concerts will be discontinued, much to the regret of the givers, and a few lovers of chamber music. It is certainly to be hoped that the Krauss quartet will be heard often the coming season, for it is prepared to do most excellent work. Miss Alice Coleman will give her regular concerts in Pasadena, assisted by the Krauss quartet.

Ada Crossley, the English singer who has recently returned from an Australian tour, has this to say of musical conditions there: "Musical taste has greatly advanced in Australia, especially in the large towns, where classical numbers of the program met with special favor, but in the outlying districts the old favorite songs were still in great request. I am pleased to say that it is contemplated to have a musical festival in Sydney next year on English lines—the first which has ever been held in Australia. There is certainly abundant material for making a splendid festival chorus."

Coleridge Taylor, the English composer, has been engaged for the Norfolk festival next season, and will conduct his "Hiawatha."

The new guaranty fund for the Minneapolis Orchestra shows that there are fifteen annual subscribers who give \$1,000 each; twenty-seven, \$500; fifteen, \$300; the same number \$250.

Henry Hadley, the well-known American composer, has been engaged as conductor for the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, for a term of two years, is reported in the Pacific Coast Music Review, the only paper giving the news.

San Francisco has organized a choral society. Its conductor is Paul Stein-dorf, who plans to give Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" the latter part of November with a chorus of two hundred and an orchestra of fifty.

It is reported that Mrs. Geneva Johnstone Bishop and Johan Haas Zinck the meeting with fine success in their engagement in vaudeville in the east.

The smallest musical instruments in the world are the pigeon whistles of Peking. They are made of thinnest bamboo and tiny gourds, scraped to paper-like delicacy and fastened beneath the tail feathers of the carrier pigeon. As the birds fly through the air these instruments emit a weird Aeolian melody like the harps of fairy land. Every morning and afternoon the vault of Peking's sky is swept by these sweet, mournful notes as the birds fly to and fro, carrying messages to the bankers, the merchants, the lawyers; invitations, letters, stock quotations; a system older than the telegraph or telephone or the oldest letter service, as old as time itself. There are twenty different kinds of pigeon whistles, from simple bamboo tubes with but one stop to those as elaborately constructed as miniature organ pipes. They are all of feather-weight lightness, and when held in the hand and swept through the air emit the same delicate whistling notes as when borne through the upper atmosphere by the carrier pigeons.

Good opera at low price for the people of Paris who cannot afford to attend the opera or the Opera Comique is pronounced a success by a special committee of the municipal council which has charge of the municipal theater, the Gaite. The city made an agreement with the Isola brothers, in July, 1907, by which the latter were to give at least 250 performances a year at prices ranging from 10 cents to \$1. They were entitled to draw on the resources of the opera and the Opera Comique for scenery and chorus assistance. The first season was a trial one, but it was so satisfactory that the

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council has given the Isola brothers a lease of the municipal theater for ten years.

The Lyric Club resumed rehearsals this week. Mr. Poulin again is director and Miss O'Donoghue the accompanist.

Miss Kate Cocke, the successful piano teacher, has returned from the east. Miss Cocke's specialty is teaching children under the Fletcher method.

Miss Margaret Goetz has removed to 917 Ottawa street.

Madame Jeanne Jomelli, the Dutch contralto, who will make her Pacific coast debut under the management of L. E. Behymer, the coming November, will have the assistance of a gifted accompanist in the person of Magdalen Worden, many of whose musical creations have been published and widely sung. Several of her compositions will be included by Madame Jomelli in her coming tour. Jomelli's first appearance in this city will be with the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, which opens its season November 12, at the Auditorium.

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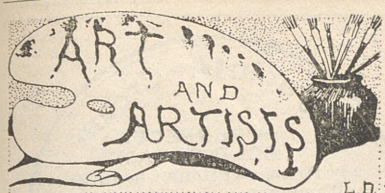
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By William Cumming Montgomerie

At the Kanst Art Gallery there opened this week an exhibit of pictures by the California artist, Granville Redmond. The first thing that strikes one on seeing his work is the marked difference in technique to be noticed in his later pictures. A year or so ago he painted on an extremely coarse canvas, placing his pigment, for the most part, in massive lumps, but in instances leaving the canvas quite bare. In the pictures from his easel this year, however, he seems to have adopted the pointilliste method originated by M. C. Escher and Pissarro, painting on a canvas of medium texture. This method is particularly noticeable in his picture, "California Twilight." The sky shows the lovely glow seen so frequently just after the sun has retired. In the distant foreground are three oaks with this most lovely light shining through the branches and leaves. Beyond are more oaks and a faint glimpse of the purple mountains in the far distance is intimated. The values in such a picture as this are extremely difficult, but they have been rendered by Redmond with an astonishing exactitude.

Another painting of his he calls "Sunlight and Shadow." This one, like nearly all his others, has been painted near the sea at Monterey. Here is seen an oak in the foreground, with a few cattle grazing. Looking down a vista, the eye catches a view of the great Pacific meeting the clouds which rise threateningly, asserting themselves in the lovely purples and grays. Altogether, two score canvases are shown. Granville Redmond is evidently a true impressionist, for he paints things as he sees them in nature. This does not mean he is simply a copyist, but merely that he borrows from her and then interprets her in his own way. And therein perhaps lies his greatest fault. He is so individualistic that one would, after having seen one of his canvases, know a Redmond anywhere. The artist delights in atmosphere. It is by reason of these changes that we get many of the most delightful effects of light, color and tone. Nature, by means of them, plays the most varied visible music. The vibrations that beat upon the eye please or displease through the sense of sight, as those that beat upon the ear please or displease through the sense of hearing.

Burne-Jones, the English painter, was greatly distressed by the increasing influence the impressionists were gaining on art and once said, "They do make atmosphere, but they don't make anything else. They don't make beauty; they don't make design; they don't make anything else but atmosphere—and I don't think that's enough—I don't think it's very much." Still it is something. It is true that we do not have the perfectly designed landscapes, nor the exquisitely drawn figures of the ancients, but we have what I think is a great deal more and that is life. Impressionism has, undoubtedly, quickened our sense for the beauty with which the changes in the atmosphere clothe the world; this is a great deal, and for this we should be thankful. This, then, seems to be Redmond's main idea, and to my mind he has succeeded to such a high degree that his paintings should therefore be reckoned with by the best of the eastern artists.

Jean Mannheim tells me that he will begin his private classes at his studio in the Blanchard Hall, October 1, and that he may also take a few private pupils. Mr. Mannheim is nearing the completion of his portrait of Mr. John Mitchell. It is painted in a charmingly low tone, somber and full of expression. Mr. Mannheim evidently is a strong adherent of the Munich school.

Some delightful pictures are to be seen at the Steckel Gallery. John Rich of Pasadena has a charming portrait of Mr. A. The color harmony is delicious, and one which Whistler would have probably termed a harmony in grey and rose. (I must apologize for

calling Mr. A's face rose—but it is, at least in the portrait.) There is also an exquisite copy of a Van der Mer, by the same painter, a picture that I should love to own. There are also a number of pictures by M. Jules Pages, who, I believe, is the head of Julian's in Paris. One could well imagine that Jules Pages might have been a pupil of Carolus-Duran. He is so facile, so direct in his methods. His brushwork is vigorous, direct and sweeping, and his idea seems to be to give the illusion of reality with as little labor as possible. His paintings seem to be the hasty glimpses of a traveler, who is in a great hurry to see and paint more. But they are brilliantly clever. No one will ever gainsay that. His records are so real that they make you feel as if the scene was actually before you.

These pictures alone are worth a visit to the gallery, for they are, without doubt, the cleverest canvases in it. It is rarely that one has the opportunity to see works by so gifted an artist. I understand that he has sent these pictures along with his salon picture, which was purchased by Mr. Steckel, from Paris, especially for this exhibit. The paintings are chiefly street scenes in Brittany, the south of Spain and Italy.

Mrs. Dunlap occupies a portion of this gallery with an exhibition of four of her recent works, two of which are especially worthy of mention. "Morning on the Maine Coast" is a delightfully delicate piece of coloring. It is in reality a melody in purple and rose. "Homes at Gambriul, France," is a pretty little landscape, with rather an air of mysteriousness about it, which, perhaps, gives it an added charm. "A Misty Day at Laguna" is a well-painted picture, but why so many streaks of thick paint on the breakers?

J. Bond Francisco is a painter of California scenes, who should certainly have a splendid future before him. He exhibits two canvases, one of the mountains, painted in a most luscious manner, giving one the impression of verdure and richness; the other of a desert scene of totally different handling, the pigment giving one the idea of dryness which is naturally to be expected of the desert. This exhibition will be open until the middle of October, when W. E. Rollins will hold a private exhibit. Mr. Rollins is a well-known painter of Arizona and New Mexico desert scenes. He recently held an exhibition in Boston, where he was well received.

The Students' Art League is holding an exhibition of students' work which reflects great credit on the principal, Warren Hedges. Especially noticeable is a portrait of an Italian by R. Slinkard, who was formerly a pupil of the school, but who gained a scholarship last year to the Henri school, New York. Henri says that he painted the best nude of any student in his classes this year. This young man has, I believe, a brilliant future before him. This year Earl Freeman gained the scholarship and in consequence will soon join the New York School of Art. Miss Edith Osborne exhibits a portrait of herself, which is well drawn and well handled, but lacks a little luster in color and in the eyes. Her portrait of her grandfather is much better in this respect and evinces considerable talent. Viva Dillon shows great boldness in her drawings, which are more like a man's work. There are also three charming little sketches of Catalina by Costello, who one day should make a fine landscape painter.

Writing from Los Angeles to the art critic of the Chicago Post, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, who recently held an exhibit of rare jewelry at the Blanchard gallery in this city, notes that the Outdoor Art leagues, which she organized in Los Angeles and in San Francisco seven years ago, are in a flourishing condition. That of the former city has been merged into a civic association, which has done wonders in playgrounds and small parks and various affairs in the interests of art out of doors in landscape and in decoration. On Arbor day, 1909, the organization planted a tree in Sunset Park and affixed a tag bearing "In Honor of Mrs. Herman J. Hall," with appreciative intent to the founder of the organization. Mrs. Hall writes an interesting account of entertainments at

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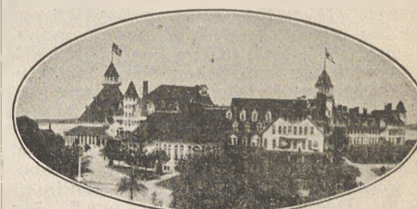
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the studios of Julia Bracken Wendt and William Wendt, Sara Gay Harris and Leta Horlocker. Through her influences the New Gallery will give an exhibition of California painters, November 1 to November 15. It is to be a representative gathering of the established and the rising artists, those about San Francisco and those of Southern California. The collection of the works will be in the hands of J. K. Kanst, the well-known art dealer, who will accompany the exhibition to Denver and to Chicago. It is hoped to show the pictures in a number of eastern galleries.

Rene T. de Quelin is planning to go east within a month to remain all winter. It will be of interest to his many friends, in and out of the art world, to know that he has been elected one of the charter member of the "Circle of Friends of the Medallion," a new society organized by Charles de Kay of New York City, who organized the National Arts Club, National Sculpture Society and Authors Club, also of New York. The Circle of Friends of the Medallion will aim to act in sympathy with other societies of a similar character. What it seeks is the improvement of the artistic worth of American medals, coins and smaller plastic works, encouragement for American sculptors and a wider education of the public in this charming and intimate branch of art.



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FOURTH AND SPRING





By Ruth Burke

Notably eventful as a contrasting feature of the social dullness of the city in the summer months was the attractive musical given last Saturday evening by Mrs. Willoughby Rodman at her home at 2631 Orchard avenue. The house was artistically decorated with a pretty arrangement of asters and ferns, and about fifty prominent society folk enjoyed the evening. Assisting Mrs. Rodman in receiving were Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant, Mrs. George J. Denis, Mrs. Wesley Clark, Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mrs. Albert Crutcher, Mrs. Cliff Page and Mrs. Cliff Page, Jr. The musical was given by Miss Frieda Peycke, pianist and soprano, and Mr. Gage Christopher, the baritone, who rendered songs by American composers. Mrs. Nowland-Sennacher was the accompanist. Mr. Christopher's first contribution was a group of three songs by Edna Rosslyn Park, entitled "Memory," "With a Rose" and "My Jean." Miss Peycke sang "April," one of her own compositions, gave a monologue, "The Tale of the Sea Shell," and played a piano number, "The Waltz of the Nymphs." Mr. Christopher's second group of songs included "Telling Her," "Caution" and "Oh, Pale and Slender Girl," by Paul Bliss. His selections were followed by three monologues by Miss Peycke, "The Milliner," "The Deer" and "Dutch Love." Mr. Christopher gave a third group of songs, his numbers being "Maid Sings Light," "The Sea" by Edward MacDowell, and the prologue from "Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo. His encores were "Allah" by George W. Chadwick, "In My Beloved's Eyes" by George W. Chadwick, "With Rue My Heart is Laden" by Gena Brascomb of Walla Walla, and "A Night Thought" by F. Peycke. Thursday evening Mrs. Rodman was hostess at a buffet supper and bridge party. The affair was handsomely appointed and about thirty guests enjoyed her delightful southern hospitality.

Of much interest to a wide circle of friends was the marriage, Wednesday morning, of Miss Romietta Redman, daughter of Mrs. Rezin Augusta Redman of West Twenty-seventh street, to Dr. Royal Reynolds, a prominent surgeon of the east, who for the last year has been occupying the chair of pathology at Occidental. The ceremony was celebrated at 11:30 at the rectory of St. Agnes' church on West Adams street. Father Malony read the service and owing to a recent family bereavement only relatives were present. The bride's family is one of the oldest in the state, her father, the late Judge Redman, having been an eminent member of the California bar in the pioneer days. Dr. Reynolds is of a prominent New York and Washington family and two of his brothers are in the United States army as surgeons, who have the rank of major. Dr. Reynolds, who until last year was with the Blockley Hospital of Philadelphia, has been with Occidental College the last twelve months, with which institution he has severed his connection in order to enter the army service. Although the wedding was marked by a simplicity of appointments, it was decidedly artistic. The bride was attired in her going-away gown of bronze broadcloth, with shoes to match and a large black hat. She carried a bouquet of Cecil Bruner roses. Miss Jeanne Redman, her sister, wore a pale blue lingerie gown and also carried Cecil Bruner roses. Dr. Bernard Smith was best man. Dr. Reynolds and his bride left immediately after the ceremony for their new home in Washington barracks.

Miss Mabel Wiles, whose marriage to Mr. Forrest Arnold of San Francisco is to be one of the socially important events of the near future, is being entertained by her friends with a number of delightful pre-nuptial affairs. Thursday afternoon Miss Katherine Daniels of Western avenue gave an elaborate luncheon in her honor at the Jonathan Club. The decorations were of Cecil Bruner roses and corsage bouquets were of the same flowers.

The place cards were heart shaped, ornamented with tiny Cupids and bearing the names in gold letters. That same evening Miss Wiles entertained with a box party at the Orpheum in compliment to her bridal party. Supper was served later at Levy's. The guests were Miss Marjorie Hooper, Miss Phillippa Mitchell, Miss Mildred Neiswender, Miss Frankie Wiles, Miss Juanita Lane, Dr. John Cerren, Dr. Ray Cowan, Mr. Leo Parker of San Francisco, Mr. Clem Glass, Mr. Roy Clark and Mr. Arnold. This evening Miss Juanita Lane will be hostess at a theater party at the Belasco, given in honor of Miss Wiles and her fiancé.

As a surprise to her many friends is the announcement made of the engagement of Miss Jean Craib of this city to Mr. Paul C. Reynolds, a wealthy young business man of Colorado. The betrothal culminates a pretty romance which had its beginning when both were students in the Oakland high school, their friendship of those days having been renewed when Miss Craib recently visited in San Francisco, where Mr. Reynolds has arranged to locate in business. In Colorado Mr. Reynolds has been associated with Mr. O. H. Patterson, a wealthy cattle owner and business man. Miss Craib is the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Craib of Hotel St. Marks, Oakland, and is closely related with the Lord Dunraven family of the Irish nobility. She has made her home in Los Angeles for several years, where she has won an enviable success in newspaper and literary work. She is the sister of Miss Lovell Taylor, a talented young actress, who, having won the favor of Broadway, New York, is now playing with the Burbank stock company of this city, and also is the sister of Miss Grace Hull, a well-known newspaper woman of Los Angeles. Miss Craib has returned to San Francisco, where she will be the guest of her mother, remaining in the north probably until her marriage to Mr. Reynolds. Date for the ceremony will be set for December, and Mr. Reynolds and his bride will pass their honeymoon in Japan.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. McArthur of Twenty-first street and Western avenue left Thursday evening for Butte, Mont., where they will visit with Mrs. McArthur's sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall. Dr. McArthur and Dr. Hall will pass a part of their time together in the latter's hunting lodge in the quest of game. Dr. and Mrs. McArthur will be away a month, and upon their return journey will make brief stops at San Francisco and at Del Monte.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, daughter of Mrs. T. H. Dudley of Santa Monica has returned home from the north where she has successfully contested in tennis matches in Portland, Vancouver, Seattle, Victoria and Tacoma. Miss Ryan, who has proved herself an expert wielder of the racket, continues to show improvement in her playing, and this year captured fourteen trophies through her skill. With the cups she won two years ago in the north and those wrested at other times, Miss Ryan now has a collection of nearly fifty trophies.

October 12 has been set as the date for the marriage of Miss Austene George and her betrothed, Mr. John T. Cooper. The wedding will be celebrated in the evening at the Immanuel Presbyterian church. Miss George, who is one of the popular members of the exclusive younger set, is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie C. Brand of Glendale.

Mrs. Florence Bennett and baby daughter, Gwendolin, of 912 South Bonnie Brae street, left Sunday last for Laguna Beach, where they will visit for a fortnight at the Mitchell cottage. Later her mother, Mrs. Vinton L. Mitchell, and her sister, Miss Ethel Mitchell, will join her there and the latter two will remain in their beach home for several weeks.

Many prominent Los Angeles society folk were recent guests at Hotel Del Monte. Among those registering for the week ending September 12 were, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Cochran, Mr. W. T. Bishop, Mr. Edward Bosbyshell, Mr. Charles Wellborn, Mr. Roland Bishop, Mr. John B. Solomon and family, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Peck, Mrs. Kate W. Gibbs, Mr. A. H. McFarland, Mr. Allen V. Duncan, Mr. H. N. Rogers, Mr.



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and Mrs. P. H. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Severson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Durant, Mr. C. W. Rogers, Miss E. L. Kenny and Mr. George Jomier. From Pasadena there were Dr. and Mrs. J. MacDonald and Mr. Clifton Herd. Mrs. J. Jacob Mansen and Miss Louise Mansen of Altadena also registered.

In compliment to Miss Jean Wylie of Belfast, Ireland, who is visiting here, Mrs. J. H. W. Myers entertained Thursday with a luncheon at Hotel Alexandria, later followed by a theater party at the Belasco. Besides Miss Wylie, Mrs. Myers' guests included Mrs. Edward L. Doheny, Mrs. John Milner, Jr., Mrs. George Goldsmith, Mrs. Bernal Dyas, Mrs. Ralph Hagan, Mrs. J. Crampton Anderson, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. P. S. Brown, Miss Vesta Dyas and Miss Lina Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Burnett and daughter of Eighth and Beacon streets left Wednesday for the east, where Miss Burnett will enter the senior class of a private school at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Burnett will remain in Washington during the school year, but Mr. Burnett plans to return soon to Los Angeles and will make his home temporarily at the California Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morrison and little daughter, Miss Ruth Morrison, of 2378 West Twenty-third street, left for the east Wednesday. Mr. Morrison will continue his journey to Chicago, where legal affairs call for his attention. Mrs. Morrison and her daughter, however, will remain in the east for several weeks. Kansas City and Denver will be the main points of interest they will visit, the former being the one-time home of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison. In Denver they will be entertained by Governor and Mrs. Shaffroth, sister and brother-in-law of Mr. Morrison.

Mr. A. Hornby of Redlands motored to Del Monte, September 7, accompanied by a party made up of Mrs. A. Watson, Mrs. M. J. Watson, Mr. H. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Halsey, whom Mr. Hornby is entertaining. After visiting San Francisco and remaining a few days at Del Monte, the party returned to Redlands.

Guests registering at the Hotel Virginia recently include the following well-known Los Angelenos: Mr. A. J. Pederson, Mr. C. B. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Braly, Mr. Thomas Martin, Mrs. R. P. Tay, Miss Minerva M. Green, Mr. F. W. Flint, Jr., Mr. C. H. Yates, Mrs. E. Farrow, Mrs. Lydon E. Whittier, Mrs. W. H. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stewart, Mr. J. H. Stewart, Mr. F. H. D. Latum, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Babcock, Mr. James Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pleasants, Mr. J. M. Carson, Mr. H. W. O'Melveny, Mrs. J. B. Badgley, Mrs. F. E. Drake, Mrs. Cora Eshman, Mrs. John W. Edwards, Miss Eulalie D. Blaus, Mr. W. T. S. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hellman, Mr. J. Klingenstein, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Briggs, Mr. John Thompson and daughter.

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ter, Mr. L. Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Carlock, Mr. Leo Barnett, Mr. Harry L. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Allen, Mr. Henry S. Van Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKeigan, Mr. A. A. Forsyth, Mr. S. L. Wilson, Mr. George J. Mayford, Mr. Louis M. Lissner, Mrs. S. Baird, Mrs. C. H. Barton, Mrs. C. D. Tufford, Mr. and Mrs. Bragg and daughter, Mr. John P. Hunt, Mrs. Helen Penny, Mrs. M. B. Hartman, Mrs. George Luke Remington, Miss Blanche Remington, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Valentine, Mrs. U. T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Fleming, Mr. Charles H. Dougherty, Mr. H. W. Blackstone, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Voight and daughter, Miss Mamie Nevada Voight, Mrs. B. C. Gordon, Mrs. C. Heimann, Mr. Allen C. Davison, Leora Reiley, Mrs. J. F. Holmes.

Among other visitors to Coronado for the week ending September 11 were Mr. and Mrs. A. Singer, who motored down from Los Angeles; Mr. E. R. Cooper, Mr. Charles E. Davis, Mr. Will Cooper of the Hotel Lankershim, Mrs. Hancock Johnson, Mr. A. Jahnke, Miss E. Kobs and Miss E. Jahnke, Mr. J. H. Cox, Miss Maxwell, Mr. A. B. Merrill, Miss Ethel Yates, Mr. A. E. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sieroty, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hecker, the former president of the Pacific Coast Soda Fountain Company; Mr. M. Sanford Rice, Mr. L. J. Christopher, Mrs. W. A. Butchart of Hollywood, and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Wells of Long Beach.

Miss Amy and Miss Leonore Brewer, two popular San Mateo women, have been playing in the Del Monte tennis tournament. In the women's doubles they were beaten by Miss Florence Sutton and Mrs. B. O. Bruce, who later suffered defeat at the hands of Miss Hazel Hotchkiss and Miss Golda Myer.

Mrs. William Kruttschnitt and Mr. John Kruttschnitt of Chicago were guests at Hotel Del Monte for several days last week.

Mrs. William E. Ramsay of 2425 Western avenue, with her son, Hartley, her two daughters, Misses Katherine and Marjorie, and Miss Sally McFarland left Monday morning for New York, where they will remain during the winter season.

Mr. Charles M. Stimson, well known as one of the large capitalists and philanthropists of this city, has been enjoying a few days at Hotel del Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Bohon and family of 1245 West Adams street, with Mrs. Bohon's mother and sister, Mrs.



M. E. Page and Miss Decatur Page, have returned from Hermosa Beach, where they have been all summer.

Mr. Harrison Albright, Mrs. Harrison Albright, Miss Anna Louise Albright, Miss Catherine Albright and Harrison B. Albright have been enjoying a sojourn of a week or ten days at Hotel del Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. S. Hammond of Hollywood are entertaining their son, Midshipman Theodore E. Hammond of Annapolis for a fortnight.

Interest is being given the engagement announcement of Miss Bernice Heber, and Mr. Guy La Touche. Miss Heber is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Heber, and Mr. La Touche is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. La Touche of South Union avenue. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Will Schrieber of Lincoln street was hostess Tuesday at a luncheon, covers being laid for Mmes. R. F. Shellenger, Edward Quimby, Albert Wilson, L. J. Linkenbach, C. C. Tupper, Lillian Bangham, Calvin Smith, Frank S. Atwood, Trueman Cole, Charles Logan, Mrs. Cole, Miss Eunice of Anaheim and Miss Kate Spencer.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Bert Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor motored down to Coronado for a week end and were guests at Hotel del Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Braden have returned from the east and will be at home to their friends after October 15 at 410 Avenue 66.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Voight and their daughter, Miss Mamie Nevada Voight, of Westlake avenue, were week-end guests at Hotel Virginia, Long Beach.

Mr. Martin Chase of Riverside joined Mrs. Chase at Del Monte, September 5, and remained a few days, after which they went to Alameda, where Mr. Chase was treated for an injury to his knee.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Banning and family of Westlake avenue, who have been occupying their summer home at Catalina Island, have returned. Miss Katherine Banning will leave soon for another year at an eastern school.

Mrs. Joseph Clark of Lake street will leave September 20 for New York, where she will remain until after the holidays and during the opera season there.

Mrs. William Hamilton Toaz, wife of Lieutenant Toaz, U.S.N., has returned from the east and will visit for two months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus H. Herron of Severance street. Mrs. Toaz' wedding a few months ago was an event of social interest in local circles.

Mrs. James H. Adams of 2407 South Flower street has left for the east, where she will meet Mr. Adams, who is in New York on business. They will stay at the Plaza temporarily, and later plan to go abroad for an extended tour.

Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Stewart of West Eleventh street returned recently from a week's outing trip to the Grand Canyon. Monday Dr. Stewart left for New York, where he will be joined in October by Mrs. Stewart. They will be away six or eight weeks.

Keen sorrow was occasioned the relatives and friends here of Mr. Wilkie L. Edwards, a well-known clubman, yachtsman and business man of San Francisco, whose recent death followed an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Edwards was a son of Col. E. E. Edwards and a brother of Mrs. Clement Chase of Omaha and of Mr. Leroy Edwards of this city. Apparently in good health, Mr. Edwards a few weeks ago came down from the north and visited at Catalina Island with his brother and sister-in-law, the latter formerly Miss Lillian Moore, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Moore. He complained of illness at the latter part of his visit and returned to San Francisco, where his death soon after occurred. Mr. Edwards had been identified with various mining and insurance projects in San Francisco, and only a few months ago acquired a handsome fortune. Recently he purchased the yacht Dixie from Fulton G. Berry of Fresno. He was a member of the San Francisco Yacht Club and the Sunday evening of his death and the Monday following all the yachts in the bay placed their

flags at half mast. Col. Edwards, father of the young man, will accompany his daughter, Mrs. Chase to Omaha, where the ashes of Mr. Edwards will be interred beside those of his mother.

Announcement is made by Mr. John C. Coombs of 2050 West Twenty-fourth street of the engagement of his daughter, Miss Helen Coombs, to Mr. Edwin O. Edgerton, a young attorney of this city. The wedding will take place this fall.

Miss Lelia Idelle Morrison, daughter of Dr. N. H. Morrison of West Adams street, has returned from Berlin, where a year ago she accompanied Miss Lelia Holterhoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr. Miss Morrison in her absence included in her itinerary a tour of Switzerland and countries of southern Europe. Miss Holterhoff will remain abroad another year.

Mrs. W. J. Hotchkiss of Berkeley and Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, national tennis champion in women's singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles, were guests at the Del Monte during the tennis tournament of which Miss Hotchkiss, in the absence of Miss May Sutton, was the star.

Among the week-end visitors to Hotel del Coronado were Mrs. Walter R. Stone, Mrs. B. L. Vickery and Miss Hazel Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Davenport and daughter, Miss Blanche Davenport, were recent guests at Hotel del Coronado.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Edmonds of Los Angeles have left Los Angeles and will make their home in Willcox, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Crutcher and children, John and Robert, of 1257 West Adams street have returned from a summer's outing at Hermosa Beach.

Mrs. E. P. Clark and Miss Clark of St. James Park, who have been in San Francisco since the last of July, will return home within a week or two. Mr. Eugene Clark left Friday of last week to join his mother and sister for a week's visit before returning to New York to school.

In the championship matches of the Pacific States in women's singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles, held at Del Monte recently, the players were Miss Florence Sutton, Mrs. B. O. Bruce, Miss Mabel Hotchkiss, Miss Golda Myer, Miss Amy Brewer, Miss Leonore Brewer, Miss Dora Rogers and Mrs. Harry Kearne of Riverside. Miss May Sutton and Mrs. Robert B. Farquhar were missed from the courts, and as Miss May Sutton held all the women's championships and did not defend them, the three titles in women's events changed hands.

Mrs. W. S. Wartelle and family of 1216 South Alvarado street have returned home after an extended absence.

Mrs. Louis Stanton, who is at Bay City for the summer, recently entertained as guests, Miss Juana Creighton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Telfair Creighton, of this city, and Miss Kate Smith of Pasadena.

Mrs. J. W. Robson and daughter, Miss Rachael Robson, have returned from their Alaskan tour and are again at Hotel Westmore.

Miss Jean Sawyer Hooper of Denver, Colo., accompanied by the Misses Grace and Miriam Briggs of Richmond, Va., are guests of Miss Hooper's aunt, Mrs. Thomas McKee of 1683 West Twenty-fourth street.

Mrs. George W. Jordan and son, Wayne Jordan, of 3012 Vermont avenue, have returned to their home after six weeks passed in Santa Cruz, Oakland, San Francisco and the Yosemite.

Mrs. P. W. Bresee of 1712 West Adams street was hostess Saturday at a prettily appointed luncheon, followed by a theater party.

Mrs. Charles M. Vance and son, Heber Jones, of 427 Miami avenue, left the earlier part of the week for a trip through the east and south.

Announcement is made by Mrs. John Schilling of West Twenty-first street of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace Elizabeth Schilling, to Mr. James Thomas Murray of Rochester. No date has been set for the wedding, but the ceremony will probably be an

event of the early fall season. Miss Schilling is a sister of Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny of Wilshire boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bonyng of 1039 South Hill street have returned from a summer vacation passed at their beach home at Alamitos Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thayer of 1212 Park avenue left the first of the week for New York, Chicago and Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Harris Garcelon left Tuesday for Coronado, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Montgomery of Meeker, Colo. Dr. and Mrs. Garcelon have moved from 1028 Park View to Fifth street and Miami avenue.

Mrs. Orra E. Monnette of 3101 Wilshire boulevard has returned to her home after an absence of two months in the east.

Mrs. Marie Sweet Baker has returned to her home, 1706 Hobart boulevard, after a delightful stay at Catalina. Others in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Dingle, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Newton and Miss Marion Newton.

Brigadier-General George Rodney, U.S.A. (retired), with Mrs. Rodney have been visiting in San Francisco, their former home city, General Rodney having at one time been in command at the presidio and also in command of the Department of California. Since the fire they have made their home in Los Angeles.

Mrs. C. W. Meany and daughter, Miss Helen Meany, of this city, with Mrs. Frank Murphy of Prescott, Ariz., have been at Hotel Redondo for a short outing.

Miss Margaret Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Miller of Lake street will leave September 25 with a party of friends for New York, en route to Washington, D. C., where she will attend the National Park Seminary.

Mrs. Carl L. Koestner was hostess recently at a handsomely appointed luncheon given at her home on Harvard boulevard in compliment to Mrs. William Howard, who has returned to Los Angeles after an extended visit in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raymond of Pasadena, accompanied by their children, registered at Del Monte, September 5.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Q. Stanton and their sons, Messrs. Herbert and Edwin, have returned from Hermosa Beach, where they have been occupying their summer home since early in August. Mr. Forest Stanton, the oldest son, is at the University of Virginia, where he is taking the second year law course.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Mix of St. Louis are passing several weeks in Los Angeles and nearby cities. Among other friends they have been entertained by Mrs. Charles W. Hinchcliffe of South Grand avenue and Mrs. John B. Dales of Santa Monica. Mr. Mix is a prominent insurance and corporation lawyer of St. Louis.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Wiles for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mabel Wiles, to Mr. Forrest C. Arnold of San Francisco. The ceremony will be celebrated Wednesday evening, September 22, at Christ church.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Bettner and Miss Dorothy Bettner of Riverside have been enjoying an outing at Hotel del Coronado. Mr. Bettner is secretary of the Riverside Country Club and a well-known polo enthusiast.

Col. and Mrs. J. A. W. Eddy left Wednesday evening for a two months' trip to Boston, Chicago, Buffalo and New Orleans.

Miss Alberta Curry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Curry of Vermont avenue, left Thursday with Prof. and Mrs. Oscar Weiner, en route to Europe, where she will devote two years to violin study in Berlin and Brussels.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Shives have returned from Europe, where they went for the summer months, and are expected home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Crenshaw of 1419 Wilton place have returned from a month's trip to Seattle, Vancouver and Yellowstone National Park. They were accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Anderson of Anna, Ill., who will be their guests for a fortnight.

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This is, by long odds, the most lavishly stocked corset department in the southwest—all the late models in nine of America's most famous makes of corsets, and seven thoroughly experienced corsetieres to see that you are perfectly fitted.

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Special features of the new styles are the Russian turbans made of felt, beaver or velvet, and the kid covered hats.



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Call it telepathy or mental hypnotism or what you will—the name given the mysterious power wielded by Gambler Jack Brookfield in "The Witching Hour," as played by John Mason, matters not—Augustus Thomas has used in a subtle manner this thought transference motif as the basic idea in the gripping play which is to have the attention of local theatergoers for still another week at the Auditorium. Brookfield is a "gentleman" gambler, with palatial quarters, aristocratic relatives and a latent power which a picture-loving justice of the supreme court, who calls to see a Corot, hung in the gambler's living room, is the means of developing.

Brookfield has a pretty niece, who is loved by the son of Jack's early sweetheart, whom he still cherishes in his heart. The youth is obsessed by a great aversion to catseyes, and when that jewel is flaunted in his face by a young degenerate habitue of the gambling resort, Clay Whipple picks up a heavy ivory paper cutter and in his blind terror strikes his tormentor in the temple, so that he falls dead. His rival in love is the assistant district attorney, an unscrupulous politician, who secures a conviction. Appeal to the supreme court results in a new trial, at which Clay is acquitted, largely through the reversion of public sentiment against Hardmuth, the assistant prosecutor, who has been exposed by Brookfield for past political scandals involving murder.

How Justice Prentice is induced to acquiesce in remanding the case, due to a visit by the daughter of the woman whose memory he still worships, and whose grandson's life is at stake, forms an interesting episode. The manner in which Brookfield influences the jury, withholds Hardmuth's murderous hand and reads the minds of his opponents at cards is cleverly evolved by the playwright and convincingly interpreted by Mr. Mason. He is handicapped by the possession of a raucous voice, which refuses to impart any delicacy of shading in the more emotional moments, but he has a good presence, is forceful and natural and allows none of the subtleties of the part to escape him.

Amelia Gardner's excellent work is a source of great satisfaction to those who knew her as the leading woman of the local Belasco stock company. Since she was seen in "Mrs. Dane's Defense," in which she excelled, Miss Gardner has made great strides in her art. Her portrayal of Mrs. Helen Whipple, Clay's mother, is at all times womanly, sincere and convincing. In the pathetic interview with Justice Prentice, her admirable carriage is a triumph of simulated emotion, sufficiently repressed to thrill the hearts of the most base, who realize she is pleading for her boy's life. It is a delicate as well as a most artistic interpretation of the playwright's intention.

To Russ Whytal high praise is due for his thoroughly intellectual depiction of the scholarly jurist, Justice Prentice, with his love for rare books, for fine pictures, for his study of the hypnotic sense, for his devotion to a memory. It is an unusually good stage portrait that this accomplished actor presents. The Clay Whipple of Clinton Preston is attractive by reason of the earnestness of youth, his impulsive lovmaking, his evident sincerity. Albert Andrus is effective as Frank Hardmuth, the assistant prosecutor, and Edward See, in the character of Lew Ellinger, makes a distinct hit as the buffeted sport of fate. A good piece of character work is that of E. L. Walton, as Justice Henderson. Preston N. Crewe's Tom Denning is sufficiently well done to make the character thoroughly despicable. Charlotte Ives, as Viola Campbell, Clay's fiancée, is pretty and graceful, which is about all this ingenue part demands. Miss Bohn, as Mrs. Alice Campbell, mother of Viola, and Jack's sister, also adds to the success of the production by her satisfactory work. The play is elaborately mounted, the pseudo works of art standing inspection bravely, and, as usual, the comfort of the patrons is

well looked after by Manager Behymer and his able corps of assistants.  
S. T. C.

#### "Cameo Kirby" at the Mason

No matter if Dustin Farnum does roll his soulful eyes audienceward and indulge in graceful poses whenever opportunity presents, in the role of Cameo Kirby, in the play of that name at the Mason this week, his inclination to attitudinize does not mar the picture. For the period—New Orleans in the first quarter of the nineteenth century—was a most formal one, when the women, courted low, the men sacrificed their homes and impoverished their families to pay their gambling "debts of honor," and held generally extravagant notions concerning their personalities.

Eugene, or Cameo Kirby, his sobriquet being the result of his fondness for wearing the carved stones, is the son of a gentleman, who has deteriorated by becoming a professional gambler. On a Mississippi steamer he discovers a blackleg cardsharp—the extreme of his own profession—engaged in fleecing a rich planter who is in liquor. To save Randall from this wolf, he engages him at cards and wins all he has, including his plantation. Colonel Moreau, disappointed of his prey, shoots Kirby in the back; Randall kills himself in his stateroom. Moreau spreads the report that Kirby is the rascal and that he is the avenger of the family. This is the situation when the curtain rises on the New Orleans home of the Randalls, at Madame Davezac's.

Here Moreau (excellently played by John Harrington) appears for a brief interval, but hastily departs when he learns that Kirby, recovered of his wound, is on his trail. He is warned that a meeting is inevitable and he goes out armed, having exchanged pistols with young Tom Randall, who burns to avenge his sire's death and being deterred by Moreau from acting as principal, urges the latter to use his father's weapon in wiping out the murderer, as he considers Kirby. They are to meet at daybreak. How Kirby kills his treacherous assailant, escapes from his trackers by hiding in Madame Davezac's house, how he meets Adele Randall, the beautiful daughter, and is introduced by her to the family as Colonel Moreau and is hailed as a friend, form a series of diverting incidents which, if they tax the credulity of the audience, at least do not fail to entertain.

Adele's younger brother, known as the "General," is addicted to stories of a romantic nature, in which the good and bad princes are continually getting in and out of scrapes. He constitutes himself champion of Cameo Kirby, although he is puzzled to know how to place him, whether in the good or bad prince category. Donald Gallagher's naive acting is the best bit of juvenile work seen on the stage since sweet Elsie Leslie gave "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Of course, Adele and Cameo fall madly in love with each other, although the gambler is warned by his partner, Larkin Bunce, that he has no right to make advances to a "real lady." This Cameo realizes, but having looked into the girl's eyes and felt the lure, he cannot break away. Eventually, he does leave, when young Tom Randall returns to the plantation, where the family has gathered, and denounces Kirby as the murderer of his father and also of Moreau, who has been found dead in the woods. As no pistol is discovered by the body, the situation looks bad for Kirby until Anatole Veaudry (William H. Carter), a hopeless lover of Adele, exposes Tom Randall's trick of exchanging the pistols, and of having recovered his father's weapon. This clears Kirby, who then restores the plantation to its owners, exhibiting a deed in their favor, made months before.

Adele's parting with Cameo is a pretty piece of acting, in which May Buckley wins her audience completely. She is of slender, rather petite figure, with a tiny mouth and a sweet face, fitting admirably into the role. But for the fact that he is of good birth, Kirby never should have aspired to Adele's affections, artistically considered, his past life excluding him; but on leaving her he expresses a desire to abandon cards and redeem his reputation, whereupon she bids him hope, and with that ray of promise to send the audience away in a pleasant mood the final curtain falls.

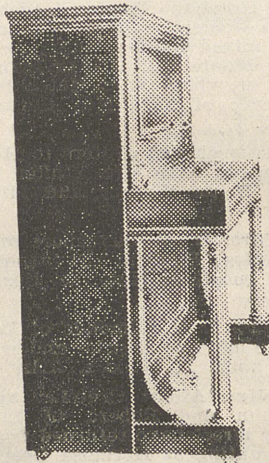
McKee Rankin's Larkin Bunce, Kir-

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You are always welcome to come in and examine our pianos. You feel no obligation to buy. You know that no undue effort will be exerted to influence your judgment. One price, and that the lowest, is the one incontrovertible reason advanced why you should prefer to patronize the Fitzgerald Music Company. Our patrons always remain satisfied that the style, finish, quality and tone selected here never could be duplicated at any other store for the price they pay.

## FITZGERALD'S

Victor Machines 523 Broadway Victor Records

by's gambling partner, is a choice character, capably portrayed by the veteran actor. In make-up, accent and lines this delineation stands out as one of the best examples of stage portraiture seen in years. There is an idyllic atmosphere imparted to the play, such as might be expected the author of Monsieur Beaucaire could inject, and, although Messrs. Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson have not evolved a plot of great dramatic value, they have produced a charming series of stage pictures, skillfully strung together, and most delightfully given by an excellent company. The costuming is accurate, and the scenic environment all that could be desired. The darky characters are well taken, the plantation songs melodiously rendered, and the soft, southern drawl cleverly assimilated by the principals. S. T. C.

#### "Before and After" at the Burbank

Leo Dietrichstein's farce, "Before and After," which is being produced at the Burbank this week, hovers rather dangerously on the brink of vulgarity in several instances, and is risqué most of the time. But it is also ridiculously unreal and foolish that it never becomes really offensive, and is so well played by the Burbank company that it makes one laugh at its sheer absurdity. Certain it is that the audiences appreciate it to the utmost, from Byron Beasley's able characterization of the grumpy Dr. Page, who becomes a daring Lothario after taking a "Sunny Jim" powder, to Henry Stockbridge as the negro bellboy, Lovell Alice Taylor is a born comedienne and she endows her part of the doctor's wife with charm of personality and appearance. Margo Duffet does not invest the character of Page's pseudo-wife with the necessary coarseness, her natural refinement being too evident to make her delineation convincing.

Louise Royce as Cora Bell, David Hartford as the cause of all the trouble, John Burton as James Jeffreys and William Yernace as the French colonel are excellent in their respective parts.

#### Well Balanced Bill at Orpheum

Well balanced and clean is this week's Orpheum bill, with a wide variety not usually found on a vaudeville program. The best of last week's bill is held over, and the new numbers are excellent. Herr J. Rubens is known as the "transparent painter," which makes one inclined to smile, since he is a most solid German. However, he does transparent painting, the merit of which is marvelous in view of the short time required to execute the picture. World & Kingston, the comedy pair that every vaudeville audience knows, are back after a world tour, with the same old line of patter given in the same old way. The edge of humor has been worn off their act, through too great familiarity, and it would seem that they could find a new field of endeavor for their clever efforts. Miss Kingston's "grand opera voice" is the feature of the act. The daintiest singing turn seen for many a day is the musical flirtation of Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker. Miss Walker herself is a feminine creation tempting enough to cause a Baptist clergyman to essay a flirtation, and Mack has a debonaire stage presence and a Cohanesque voice that makes him a favorite. A little nonsense of a harmless sort and a few good songs comprise their turn. As daring as it is beautiful is the butterfly act of the Curzon Sisters. Usually, an act in which the performers swim by their teeth is nothing but an exhibition of painful effort, but these prettily garbed girls go swinging about in space with a grace and fearlessness that send combined chills of fear and admiration up and down the specta-



tor's spinal column. Holdovers are Lena Pantzer, Eleanor Gordon, La Petite Revue and the Avolos.

**Offerings Next Week**

David Belasco will present Blanche Bates at the Mason Opera House for a week's engagement beginning September 20, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday, in "The Fighting Hope," a modern American drama in three acts by W. J. Hurlbut. For the first time in her career as a star Miss Bates appears on the stage in modern costume, the play dealing with down-to-date American conditions. The central character of "The Fighting Hope" is Anna Granger, the wife of an embezzling cashier of a trust company, who has been convicted and imprisoned. She believes him innocent, and with the object of exonerating him enters the employ of Burton Temple, president of the company, believed by

will enlist also in prominent roles the talents of Henry Stockbridge, Willis Marks, Lovell Alice Taylor and Louise Royce.

Robert Edeson's New York success, "Classmates," will be offered this week by the Belasco theater company for the first time in stock. The Edeson role will afford Lewis S. Stone unusual opportunity for effective acting, while Frank Camp, who already has become popular with Belasco audiences, will have a good part. The scenic environment will give the Belasco scenic artist splendid chance for picturesque stage settings. Following "Classmates," the company will give the first stock presentation of David Belasco's successful play, "Du Barry," in which Thais Magrane will be seen in the role created by Leslie Carter.

"The Witching Hour" is to hold forth another week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees, at the Auditorium,



BLANCHE BATES, IN "THE FIGHTING HOPE," AT THE MASON

many to be the actual culprit. In time, she finds her husband is really guilty, and unworthy of her love, and her feeling of hatred for Temple undergoes a change. How she solves the problem of her destiny, provides many intensely dramatic situations. The company provided includes Milton Mills, John W. Cope, Wedgwood Nowell and Loretta Wells.

At her own request, Rachel Crothers' play, "The Three of Us," has been selected as the opening bill of Miss Lillian Burkhart's special five weeks' engagement with the Burbank stock company during Miss Hall's vacation. In it Miss Burkhart will be seen as Ray MacChesney, and Harry Mestayer and Master Peter Clancy will play the part of her brothers, Clem and Sonny. Byron Beasley will have the role of Steve Townley, a part that seems eminently suited to the leading man's abilities. "The Three of Us" will be the first play produced at the Burbank under the direction of David M. Hartford, who is himself in the cast. It

providing Los Angelans with an opportunity to witness the production of a play decidedly worth while. The novelty of the plot and the character drawing, as well as the excellent histrionic production, has made the play a hit, and it is attracting large audiences to the Theater Beautiful. Seats go on sale Thursday morning for the engagement of "The Great John Ganton," one of the conspicuously successful Shubert attractions. The star is George Fawcett, who is surrounded by a well-known company. Local interest in this production is heightened by the fact that the author of the play is Arthur Jerome Eddy of Pasadena.

During Kolb & Dill's former season at the Majestic Theater, "The Politicians" was generally acclaimed the best of their several comedies, and it will be good news to theater-goers that the Teutonic comedians will revive that comedy for the final week of their stay at the Majestic. The piece will be played here just as it was during

(Continued on page 15)

**Hamburger's Majestic Theater**

OLIVER MOROSCO  
Lessee and Manager

COOLEST PLAYHOUSE IN TOWN. ICED AIR UNDER EVERY SEAT.  
Matinee today. Last time tonight. "Dream City." September 19, Farewell week of Kolb & Dill, September 19. Big Revival of their Greatest Hit

**THE POLITICIANS**

COMPANY OF FIFTY

TWENTY SONG HITS

Prices: Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c.

**Morosco's Burbank Theater**

The Home of Successes  
Los Angeles Leading Stock House.

Matinee today. Last time tonight. "Before and After." Week of September 19, Matinees Sunday and Saturday, the Incomparable Burbank Stock Company with

**Miss Lillian Burkhart IN The Three of Us**

A DAINY, DELIGHTFUL LOVE ROMANCE OF THE MINES.  
Regular Burbank prices: Nights, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinees, 10c and 25c.

**Mason Opera House**

H. C. WYATT,  
Lessee and Manager.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20---MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

DAVID  
BELASCO  
PRESENTS

Blanche Bates

IN HER  
GREATEST  
SUCCESS

**THE FIGHTING HOPE**

By W. J. Hurlbut. One year at the Belasco-Stuyvesant Theater, New York.  
Prices—50c to \$2.00. Coming—Miss Billy Burke, in "LOVE WATCHES."

**Belasco Theater**

BELASCO-BLACKWOOD CO., Props. and Mgrs.  
Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Every Night at 8:15.  
COMMENCING MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 20, 1909

**LEWIS S. STONE**

and the Belasco Theater Stock Company in Robert Edeson's New York success

**CLASSMATES**

To Follow: "DU BARRY."



**Auditorium**

"THEATER BEAUTIFUL"

L. E. BEHYMER,  
Manager.

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE, STARTING MONDAY, SEPT. 20

Sam S. and Lee Shubert present their most pretentious dramatic attraction, and his original New York company in August Thomas' greatest play,

**THE WITCHING HOUR**

Finest company and production ever sent us from New York.  
—San Francisco Call.  
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

**Orpheum Theater--VAUDEVILLE**

Matinee Every Day.  
Both Phones 1447

COMMENCING MONDAY MATINEE, SEPTEMBER 20

Geo. Auger & Ernest Rommell,  
in "Jack, the Giant Killer."  
The "Bathing Girls,"  
Joseph Hart's big girl act.  
Carson & Willard,  
"The Dutch in Egypt."  
The Thalia Quartette,  
From the English music halls.

Matinee  
Today

Curzon Sisters,  
"Human Butterflies."  
World & Kingston,  
The International Favorites.  
Wilbur Mack & Nella Walker,  
In "The Girl and the Pearl."  
Herr J. Rubens,  
Novelty Transparent Painter.

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Nights—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinees Daily—10c, 25c, 50c.

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Free Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

**FREE DANCING PAVILION**

Dancing every evening and Sunday afternoons. Societies and Lodges can make arrangements for exclusive use by giving one week's notice.  
Don's fail to visit the Famous Heidelberg Cafe.

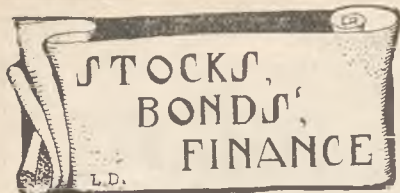
**Baseball--Pacific Coast League**

VERNON VS. SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, Sept. 18, 2:30, Chutes Park. Sun. A. M., 10:30, Vernon Park. Sun. P. M., 2:30, Chutes Park.  
September 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Vernon vs. Sacramento.  
Sun. and Tues. at Vernon Ball Park.  
Wed., Thurs., Frid., Sat., Sunday afternoon, Chutes. Kid day Sat.  
Ladies Free every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

**THE GRAPHIC** pays more attention to Music and the Drama than any similar publication on the Coast.





Market conditions have softened somewhat of late with a tendency toward lower prices in several of the best of the securities known in this market. As was anticipated in this column in the previous issue of The Graphic, the Stewart oils are suffering from a bear raid, preparatory, apparently, to being sent upward, with the expected early announcement of a dividend increase in these several issues. Union and its affiliations should be an excellent purchase at this time.

There has been considerable investment buying in the Doheny oils recently, the result of out of town orders, backed also by inside support here at home. As a consequence, American Petroleum, as well as the several Mexicans, are firmer than they have been in several weeks. It is doubtful if the former is to have a dividend expansion in the near future, as has been intimated in certain quarters, although that Mexican Petroleum may cut a melon at almost any time, is not at all improbable. The company is earning a lot of money, and, sooner or later, stockholders must secure their share of the prosperity that always has been with the corporation since it weathered its initial storms, in the early Irish dividend stages of its career, about ten years ago.

Central Oil has not moved so substantially as had been expected when the company brought in its last 1,000-barrel well, now nearly a month ago. With another expected big producer in sight, however, these shares may swing up to the predicted \$2 in the present movement of the stocks.

Olinda Land and others of the cheaper and lesser known oils, that recently have been nursed into extraordinary life, the result of pool manipulation, appear to be marking time for the present, with Fullerton Oil still in demand, above \$2 a share, and with little of the stock to be had at any price.

All of the best known of the bank stocks are firm, with First National selling around 510, dividend on and payable October 1, at the rate of \$6 a share. Citizens National is performing a few stunts at \$215 bid freely for the stock. National Bank of California is wanted at \$185 a share, a rise of ten points since the last report, and F. & M. National can be marketed at 305.

In the bond list, conditions are not conducive to an early rise in any of these securities listed in this market. All of the industrial shares are weak, with the best known of the cheaper mining stocks working toward a much lower level. Clark Copper, that was wanted around 18 less than two months ago, touched 3 1/2 the middle of the week, at which time it looked as if the company might lose its recently acquired Mexican property, along with a payment of \$25,000, made when the mine was turned over about six months ago.

Associated Oil is showing signs of renewed life.

Money rates, as was not unexpected at this season of crop moving, have begun to show a tendency toward hardening.

#### Banks and Bankers

Members of the American Bankers' Association, in convention in Chicago, are seemingly unanimous against the postal savings bank plan, and there also is little sentiment expressed in favor of the guaranty deposit state or national banks. In informal discussion, both ideas were repeatedly scored by the bankers, who apparently were of one mind in opposing the two remedies offered for the alleged relief of financial conditions. Henry S. Henschen of Chicago declared that if the good of the country required that the experience of trusted and intelligent men as custodians of the people's savings be disregarded and the custodianship turned over to third and fourth class postmasters, the bankers would submit, but that if the welfare of the country did not demand such action, the bankers would vigorously oppose such action. A prophecy was made by President George M. Reynolds, the head of

the bankers' association, that within a year there would be a revision made in the national banking laws, which would permit national banks to accept savings deposits. The savings banks section elected William R. Greere of Cleveland as president.

Pasadena members of the Los Angeles chapter of the American Institute of Banking were hosts at a smoker at the club rooms in the Exchange building, Thursday night, the affair being complimentary to the other members of the chapter. President Scherer of Throop Polytechnic Institute was the principal speaker, his subject being "Japanese Bank Notes." J. S. McDonald gave several readings, and A. K. Wyatt sang several songs as features of the program of entertainment. The bank clerks have decided to hold their annual picnic at Naples, September 25. The Los Angeles chapter now numbers a total membership of 475, making it the largest chapter in the country.

Bank clearings for the week ending at noon, Thursday, bring San Diego to the fore with clearings of \$1,333,248, an increase of 48 per cent. Oakland comes second with \$2,215,199, a gain of 38.6, and Los Angeles, which has continued in the lead with few exceptions, comes third this week with clearings of \$1,410,151, a gain of 25.3. Sacramento is fourth with \$1,426,681, a gain of 23; San Francisco, fifth with \$48,823,700, an increase of 18.4. Stockton has clearings of \$754,533, a gain of 15.5; Fresno, \$853,573, a gain of 8.6, and San Jose, \$481,768, an increase of 7.4. The total clearings reported are \$69,997,577.

Arizona bankers will meet in Globe, Ariz., October 21-22. The greater number of those attending the convention plan to go via Phoenix by means of automobiles over the government road, past the Roosevelt dam.

#### Stock and Bond Briefs

Municipal bonds sold in August reached a total of \$21,536,375. The only August output exceeding that figure was in 1898, when the bonds sold aggregated \$25,029,784. During August \$1,500,000 4 per cent Philippine Island bonds were placed. Canadian issues amounting to \$3,841,818 were also disposed of. There were negotiated \$5,155,000 loans of a temporary nature. The last three amounts are in addition to the total reported for the month, that amount including only long-term issues of places in the United States. The largest sale was made by Philadelphia. That city disposed of \$7,239,700 4s on a basis of about 3.857 per cent. Among the other large issues floated were \$1,075,000 4s of Milwaukee, Wis., \$635,000 4 1/2s of Knoxville, Tenn., and \$500,000 4 1/2s of Memphis school district, Tennessee. The number of municipalities emitting bonds and the number of separate issues made during August, 1909, were 244 and 328 respectively. This contrasts with 306 and 397 for July, 1909, and with 287 and 386 for August, 1908.

Companies with new stock and bonds to sell have not ceased to besiege the central money market of the world, while the season of easy credit and abundant reserves of capital has continued. At the close of August, new issues at London for 1909 had footed up \$720,000,000, against \$680,000,000 for the same eight months last year, \$655,000,000 in the famous year 1901, and \$683,000,000 in 1889, at the climax of London's last great company flotation era.

With Avery J. Bradish, police captain, and W. B. Mathews, counsel for the Los Angeles aqueduct, as guards, C. H. Hance, city treasurer, arrived the first of the week in New York City with a fortune in a small satchel. The contents of the grip were negotiable Los Angeles aqueduct bonds, worth \$2,800,000, which were delivered to Kountz Bros. and A. B. Leach & Co.

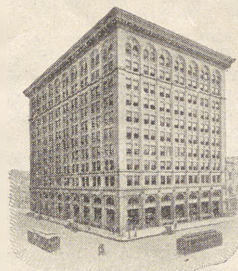
Money from the \$60,000 bond election of South Pasadena is now in the hands of the trustees, and work on the school building will be begun in the near future.

At a recent election the Beaumont school district voted bonds in the sum of \$18,000 for school purposes.

#### Failures for Last Week

Commercial failures last week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were 204, against 201 a week ago, 172 the preceding week and 206 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada numbered 17,

## SECURITY SAVINGS BANK



SECURITY BUILDING.  
Ground floor and basement occupied by the Security Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Vaults.

SECURITY BUILDING, FIFTH & SPRING STS.  
Oldest and Largest in Los Angeles

Capital and Reserve \$1,350,000.00

Resources \$24,000,000.00

Over 51,000 Depositors

4% Interest on Savings Accounts

And on Six Months Certificates of Deposit

3% On Special (Ordinary) Savings Accounts

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308-312 Broadway, Bradbury Bldg.

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Capital, \$250,000.  
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$205,000.

**CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK**  
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway

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against 35 a week ago, 27 the preceding week and 18 last year. Of the failures last week in the United States 88 were in the east, 57 in the south, 44 in the west and 15 in the Pacific states, and 57 reported liabilities of \$5,000 or more, against 65 a week ago. Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for September are \$1,871,805, against \$2,745,630 for the same period last year.

#### Source of the New Gold

It will surprise many people reasonably familiar with the total of the world's gold production to know that 82.7 per cent of it is won from the earth under the British and American flags. The fact is so important in certain political eventualities that the figures may be given in some detail. The year 1907 is taken for the purposes of the comparison, but the proportions would hold good in 1908 if the figures were available. Controlled by English-speaking countries:

Area of production—	Value.
Africa .....	\$151,609,600
United States and Alaska .....	90,435,700
Australasia .....	75,677,700
India .....	10,383,600
Canada .....	8,383,500
British East Indies .....	1,561,300
British Guiana .....	1,304,400
Sierra Leone .....	166,200
Great Britain .....	29,200
Total .....	\$339,641,200
Elsewhere, including Russia, \$26,680,000 and Mexico \$18,681,100 .....	70,914,100
World's production .....	\$410,555,300

The crops of the United States are twenty times more valuable than the entire world's gold production in any year, nevertheless the control of such a source of wealth and such a medium of exchange is of great importance in the international position of this republic and the British Empire, in the altogether lamentable event of a combination of other races to check the commercial and political domination of the English-speaking races, the strategic advantages involved are enormous. Gold forms the sinews of war, as we may easily see by the efforts to accumulate it among the great powers on the least sign of political unrest. An enormous fundamental advantage remains with the two powers which control such an enormous proportion of the sources of supply.

#### Fire Insurance Losses and Rates

Fire losses in the United States amount to about half a billion a year. Much criticism has been expended upon builders and occupiers of buildings, as if the waste thus incurred were a proof of extravagance. Professor Lester W. Zartman, in the Yale Review, takes a different view of the matter. He says: "It would be rather difficult to prove that American business men as a rule are not quick to take advantage of ways for saving money in business. As a matter of fact, a considerable amount of the loss by fire is suffered in the United States because it would be unprofitable to try to prevent the loss. The principle can be laid down that, in general, if fire insurance rates are properly adjusted a community will have just that amount of good construction which is profitable for it to have."

Some years ago the most prominent German concert institutions made an agreement to exchange programs. The number of institutions now participating in this arrangement is 225, and their collections of programs for the season ending April 1, 1908, have been critically examined by Ernst Chailier, who tells the readers of Die Musik what he found. The number of concerts given was 2,206, and at these 14,689 different compositions were sung and played. Living composers, to the number of 639, were represented by 2,556 works; there were 4,654 works by those dead composers whose works are still protected by copyright, and 6,256 by 276 composers whose productions are no longer protected. The remaining 223 numbers were folksongs.

"Love Watches," the comedy in which the winsome Billie Burke is appearing, takes its title from the old adage that Dan Cupid watches over and protects his devotees. Miss Burke comes to the Mason Opera House for the week beginning Monday, September 27.

## At the Local Theaters

(Continued from Page 13)

ing its three week's run last season, with all the song hits retained intact and only a few changes in the cast. Percy Bronson, who was a favorite member of the company in its earlier engagement, returns to the Kolb-Dill fold for one week in his old part of Byrne Coyne, while Kolb and Dill, Sidney de Grey, Harris Maguire, Carleton Chase, Richard Stanton and Albert Duncan will be seen in their familiar roles. Maybelle Baker will have the part of Marion Gay and Olga Stech plays Lotta Bonds. "The Politicians" will run only one week, as "The Girl From Rector's" is announced for the week of September 27.

Real children and those others who admit that they are "but children of a larger growth," will be delighted by the offering at the Orpheum for the week beginning Monday matinee, September 20. As a headliner, the Orpheum will present "Jack, the Giant Killer," with a real giant, a real Jack and a fairy princess. Mr. George Auger, who wrote the tabloid play, is the giant, and he tops eight feet in height in actual life, while Ernest Rommel, the Jack, is only half that stature, as is the princess. After each matinee the giant, Jack and the remainder of the company will receive the children on the stage. A more sophisticated number is that of Joseph Hart's "Bathing Girls." Glenwood White and Pearl Hunt head the aggregation, and there are seven others. Carson & Willard, who come as "The Dutch in Egypt," personify two Teutonic tourists in the land of the Sphinx and the pyramids. The Thalia quartet is a champion singing organization from the English music halls. Holdovers are the Curzon Sisters, Mack & Walker, World & Kingston and Herr Rubens.

#### Asides

Ludicrous incidents are the life of the box offices in town, but it remained for the Auditorium to become the scene of the bonafide "rube" story. One night last week a Reuben, evidently direct from Watts, strayed into the lobby of the Auditorium, with his escort hanging timidly on his arm. After due deliberation he bought two seats in the second balcony, and the pair, mouths agape, started on a still hunt for their chairs. Now the mezzanine floor of the Auditorium has been curtained off, and owing to the large capacity of the house, is open to the public only on special occasions. On this night the curtains were tightly drawn, but this made no difference to Reuben. Eluding the vigilance of the ushers, he established his charmer in a comfortable seat—and then they waited. In the middle of the first act the box-office was invaded. Reuben, fire flashing from his eyes, held up Lionel Wells, the treasurer, and demanded an explanation. "What's the matter with this darn old theater? I can hear the music and hear the actors, but I can't see nothing except some old green curtains." Peace was restored after an explanation, but the box-office force still grins.

Rumors of romance have clung about the pretty figure of Florence Oakley, ever since she made her appearance with the Belasco Theater company, and these rumors by no means ceased when she went north to play leads at Ye Liberty Playhouse. There were whispers of the ardent attachment of Percival Pryor, only son of John H. Pryor, a millionaire of Pasadena, and reports that the versatile actress reciprocated were both confirmed and denied. Thursday Miss Oakley concluded her little drama by quietly slipping over to Sausalito, where she and Mr. Pryor were married by an Episcopal minister. She will finish her week's engagement at Ye Liberty, after which she and her husband will enjoy a month's honeymoon. It has been announced that she will return to the stage later in the season, but like all doubtful things, this is uncertain.

Janczy Rigo, the noted gypsy musician who has figured in several romantic escapades, opened a two weeks' engagement with his orchestra at Levy's cafe Thursday. Rigo's reputation is such that it is safe to say the



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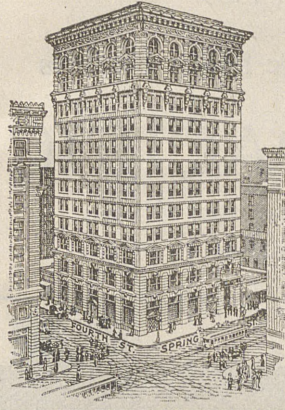
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